REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,784.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

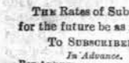
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smaller type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MALLAVALLA, 2,362 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, on SATURDAY, the 7th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

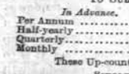
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamer of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

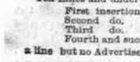


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 849 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

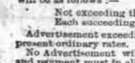
The S. S. UMBALLA, 849 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month*, on the 1st April 1877.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Dues through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	22	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,345 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,380 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st March 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIÁ SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,
2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,
TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH MAY.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience, offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ..... „ 350

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Bombay, 16th March 1877. Passenger Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. Ragusin, will sail from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th April 1877.

She will be followed by the

S.S. ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, 400 H.P., on 10th May 1877.

These Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

The S. S. POLLUCE will coincide at Port Said with the A. H. Lloyd's Mail Steamer for Constantople via Syria.

For through tickets apply to the undersigned."

The following extra steamers will be despatched to Trieste.

S.S. CALYPSO, 2,040 Tons, 300 H.P., on the 30th April 1877.
S.S. MEMFI 2,080 „ 250 „ „ 30th May „
S.S. TEGE, 2,680 „ 250 „ „ 30th May „

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company,

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

32, Bombay Green, 31st March 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th Apr.
— SIAM	3900	500	N. W. Hazlewood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2993	450	P. R. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	460	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3093	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2991	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3181	550	G. M. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GWALIOR, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	300	Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2665	500	Capt G. N. Hector, 14th May, at 3 P. M.
CHINA	2116	400	Capt J. C. Almond, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st March 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, Captain W. Holmes, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 2nd April 1877. S. S. Cella.

WANTED.

WANTED, a HEAD MASTER for the CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL. For particulars apply to the

Rev. W. MAULE,
Bombay.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

IS OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran' D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran' D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate

MATHERAN HOTEL.
GARBUT HALL.

ONE of the most elevated Bungalows in Matheran and commands a very pleasant View.

BRANCH OF THE "POONA HOTEL."

BAZAAR SUPPLIES received from BOMBAY and POONA DAILY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very convenient placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum; also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICES.

TO COTTON SPINNERS & MANUFACTURERS.—Just landed, a superior Parcel of ROLLER and CLEARER CLOTH, and SIZERS FLANNEL.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Most comfortable PHAETONS at Rs. 35, and non-surpassable TONGAS at Rs. 20, can be had at a moment's notice from

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages.

Main Street, Poona, 1st March 1877.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL,
LOVE LANE, BYCULLA.

VISITOR.—The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE have much pleasure in announcing that the SCHOOL is now in THOROUGH WORKING ORDER, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. A. CLARKE HOUSTON, by whom Boarders (*Boys and Girls* are received, and from whom Prospectuses may be obtained.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools. Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sorcle Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

TEA DEPOT.
32 Meadow Street, Fort.

A. S. REUBEN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON and Co., Tea Merchants) begs to announce that he has OPENED the above establishment for the sale of Kangra Valley, Neilgherry, and China Teas, Real Mocha Coffee, Shahjechanpur Sugar in bags of 10 lbs. each, Cheroots, Cheroot holders, China Curios and ware, Lady's and Gentleman's best Morocco Leather Court Bags, Price's Sperm Candles nett 1 lb. Bundle, best Scented Soap, &c., and respectfully invites the attention of the public to their superior quality and moderate price.

Orders from up-country punctually attended to.

Full Price Lists on application.

A. S. REUBEN.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and in the MATTER of the ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY, Liquidator of the said Company. } ....Petitioner.

In pursuance of an Order made on the 8th day of March 1877, by the said High Court, the CREDITORS residing in India of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 30th day of April 1877, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the Names and Addresses of their Attorney (or Vakeels) if any to WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Attornies or Vakeels to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any DISTRIBUTION made before such Debts are proved.

TUESDAY, the first day of May 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Registrar's Office of the said Company, at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, aforesaid, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated at Bombay this 26th day of March 1877.

W. M. MACAULAY,
Liquidator.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 7TH APRIL.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

SATURDAY, 7TH APRIL,
Will be performed, for the first time in Bombay,
BALFE'S OPERA,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
(omitting the Prologue,)
AND
OFFENBACH'S
ROSE OF AUVERGNE.

MORLEY HALL THEATRE, COLABA.

THE LADY and GENTLEMAN AMATEURS of the Garrison will appear at the above Theatre on the Evenings of

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY (STAFF NIGHT),
6TH AND 7TH APRIL,
in the Comic Drama,
"A WONDERFUL WOMAN,"
PERIOD 1770.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE LAUGHABLE FARCE,
"TO OBLIGE BENSON."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

FIRST NIGHT, FRONT SEATS	Rs. 1 0
„ „ SECOND „	As. 0 8
„ „ THIRD „	„ 0 4
STAFF NIGHT (7th)	Rs. 2 0

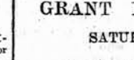
Tickets for the First Night can be obtained from the LIBRARIAN, MORLEY HALL, and at the Door on Night of performance.

For the STAFF NIGHT at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. only, where a plan of the House may be seen.

The Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain JAMES SHAW, will sail on the 21st April, and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
Captain KENNETH HORE,
On the 19th May,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
Captain COLLINS,
On the 9th June.

For passage, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
or to
KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1877.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the Name and Style of

G. REIFFERSCHEID & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have CANCELLED all the POWERS OF ATTORNEY granted by me separately to Mr. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE and SHAPOORJEE RUSTOMJEE.

COWASJEE EDULJEE.

Colombo, 15th March 1877.

TO BE LET, an UNFURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, for five months from 1st June. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, the BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of the Rev. C. H. F. Johnston. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

MACHINERY.—Now on view at the MACHINERY DEPOT of Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, Mount Road, Mazagon, several Engines, by the well-known Makers Messrs. Robey and Co., of Lincoln, just arrived from England, consisting of—

PORTABLE ENGINES,
PATENT "ROBEY" SEMI-FACED ENGINES,
VERTICAL ENGINES
THRASHING MACHINES, &c,

An Experienced Engineer from Messrs. Robey and Co. is now prepared to furnish all information as to the working of these, and to show them under steam to intending purchasers. The Municipality and Millowners are specially invited to an inspection of this machinery. Full particulars may by obtained from Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, or from the Undersigned.

WALLACE & Co.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 13th April 1877, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. Copy of the Resolution of the Town Council, dated 27th February 1877, expressing their deep regret at the death of Captain G. F. Henry, late Chairman of the Council

2. Government Resolution, No 1894, dated 21st March 1877, stating that Mr. Alfred Eggington, the present Deputy Commissioner of Police, has resigned, and that Government will await any representation the Corporation may desire to submit regarding the proposal to fix the salary of his successor at Rs 800

3. Sanction to be asked to an outlay of Rs. 2,500 for the repairs of the Municipal siding at Coorla.

4. Sanction to be asked to an outlay of Rs. 4,566 for the construction of Sweepers' Chawls at Coorla.

5. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 8,822-13-6 on account of compensation due to Mr. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Lodge, for his two chawls in charges in settlement of his claim for injury done to his property by the construction of the Fort Market in the year 1868.

6. Memorandum from Government, No. 564 of 1877, forwarding copy of a letter to Surgeon Major John Pinkerton, M.D., stating that he has been appointed a member of the Municipal Corporation in place of Dr. F. G. Jover.

7. Letter from Government No 712, dated 5th March 1877, General Department, on the subject of the changes in the Municipal Commissionership.

8. Letter from Government, No. 717, dated 6th March 1877, General Department, stating that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has intimated that the address from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been submitted to His Royal Highness.

9. Resolution of the Town Council, dated 6th March 1877, recommending the Corporation to apply to Government to make the following amendment in the Municipal Act :—

That the item of firewood be added to the existing schedule of Town Duties and the items of Jagree and Metals be omitted from it.

10. Consideration of Government Resolution, No. 2107, General Department, dated 12th July 1876, forwarding copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's Report regarding the prevalence of Venereal Disease in Bombay and on the measures which he thinks necessary to arrest it, and stating that Government hope for the cordial support of the Corporation in dealing with the subject. Report from the Town Council suggesting that Government be recommended to re-introduce a Contagious Diseases Act into Bombay, and that it be made self-supporting or nearly so.

11. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the re-appropriations sanctioned by the Town Council during the past quarter.

12. List of payments made from 1st January to 31st March 1877, on account of past year's liabilities.

By order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 4th April 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL by D'SOUZA, the first settler. Good position and careful attendance.

A SCIENTIFIC Mechanical Engineer engages to prepare Engineers to pass their Examination for certificates of any class. Apply by letter, "Engineer," at this Office.

FOR SALE, a Light Mail PHAETON and first rate Grand PIANO by Broadwood. Apply to "J. A. C.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a Rosewood Cottage Piano by Kirkman in tune and in good condition. Price Rs. 130. Apply Postonjee Merwanjee, Europe-shop, Kalbadevie Road.

FOR SALE, in guaranteed good working order two second-hand Engines and Boilers, 5 and 8 H. P. respectively, half cost price. Apply by letter to "MANUFACTURER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by the Advertiser a SITUATION as Accountant or Book-keeper in a Merchant's Office or a Bank. Apply to "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by an experienced PERSON to attend on any Lady going to England or take care of Children on the voyage. Address "E. L.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A NATIVE SERVANT WANTED immediately to accompany a Gentleman on a SHIKAR EXPEDITION. Must speak English well and be accustomed to jungle work. Good character required. Apply to No. 1, this Office.

WANTED, the SERVICES of a EUROPEAN SERVANT to attend on a Lady and Child for the voyage from BOMBAY to SOUTHAMPTON on 7th May; must be a GOOD SAILOR. Apply to C. A. DANIELL, Esq., C. S., Gorakhpur, N. W. P.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

A BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, instructed by JAMES LALOR, Esq., to sell, without reserve, remaining batch of 17 AUSTRALIAN HORSES broken to Saddle and Harness, some well-matched pairs and a good team of large Bays, by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P. M.

Catalogues on Application.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting, Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by 5/8 inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting. Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels; Levelling Staffs; Circumferenters; Prismatic Compasses; Clinometers with sights, Levels; Compass and Inclination Scales; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand; Pear-tree Railway Curves; Plotting Scales; Marquois Scales, extra thick; Sets of Mathematical Instruments; Plain and Bow Compasses; Aldershot Protractors; Note Books; Field Books; Whatman's best Drawing Papers; Section Paper; Tracing Cloth and Paper; Drawing Pens; Mapping Pens; Lithographic Pens; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers; Pocket Penknives and Eraser; Water Colours; Indian Ink; Best Lead Pencils; Field Glasses; Aneroid Barometers; Thermometers, &c.

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P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet-side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.

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SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint :—

DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
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HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destroy White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only Paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retains its colour under all conditions.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times*; *Architect*, and *Builder*.

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HABERDASHERS,
GLOVERS,
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THE 50 RS. WATCH,

in crystal case, half hunting and hunting cases.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. have received a "GOLD MEDAL" for the excellence of the Watch at the Broach Exhibition and numerous recommendations from purchasers of the same (which can be forwarded if required) Two years' guarantee given.

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a crystal Patent Lever Watch, in strong brass case, large figures and hands. Specially recommended for rough usage or a district life. Two years' guarantee given.

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a very good common crystal Watch, which, though cheap, is a really serviceable one, and can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. One year's guarantee given.

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"85 PALANQUIN TIME-PIECE" WITH ALARUM,
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PALE ALE in wood	[S. Allsopp & Sons]	....at Rs. 80	per Hhd.
Do. in bottles	[Leonard Cox & Co.]	Qrs. „ 3	per Doz.
Do. do.	[Leonard Cox & Co.]	Pts. „ 3½	„
CYDER do.	[Ward's]	.....Qts. „ 6	„
COGNAC do.	[Jules Rousse & Co.]	„ „ 29	„
CLARET do.	[Jules Rousse & Co.]	„ „ 9	„
CHAMPAGNE do.	[Philippe Leon & Co.]	„ „ 47	„

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, 3rd April 1877.

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The COAL SAVING COMPOUND STEAM PUMP, with or without Boiler, is particularly adapted for use in INDIA owing to the small amount of Fuel required to work it. Address FIELD, FIELD and COTTON, Consulting Engineers, Chandos Chambers, Adelphi, London, W. C.

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OF
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By ALFRED H. BROWNE.
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Second Edition, Now Ready, Rs. 7.

A MANUAL OF FAMILY MEDICINE FOR INDIA, By W. J. Moore, Surgeon Major, &c. &c.

	Rs.	a.
A Grammar of the Beloochee Language; by Major E. Mockler	3	12
Post Office London Directory for 1877	28	0
Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay; by his Nephew G. O. Trevelyan, M. P., Second Edition, with additions and corrections, 2 vols.	25	0
A Nile Novel; by George Fleming, 2 vols.	14	8
Van Lann's History of French Literature, from the Classical Renaissance until the end of the reign of Louis XIV	11	4
Guizot's History of England, translated by Mary Thomas, Illustrated, vol 1	16	8
The Upper Ten Thousand for 1877; a handbook of the titled and official classes	8	4
Brunton's Tables of Materia Medica	7	8
Todhunter's Natural Philosophy for Beginners. Part 1.—Solid and Fluid Bodies	2	8
Tuttle's Arcana of Spiritualism; A Manual of Spiritual Science and Philosophy	3	12
Dod's Philosophy of Mesmerism and Electrical Psychology	2	8
The Koran, translated into English from the Original Arabic; by George Sale, (Chandos classics)	1	6
The Life of Mahomet, new edition; by the Rev. S. Green	2

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 4TH APRIL 1877.

We have not heard of any fresh political intelligence to-day. Consols are still quoted at 96⅞, the same as on Thursday last; French Rentes have advanced from 108½ to 108¾.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened yesterday morning, as was generally expected, with greatly increased strength. The day's sales reached 25,000 bales and prices were ⅛d. per lb. higher both on the spot and to arrive. Private messages, however, report a quieter feeling at the close, a result for which it is not difficult to find reasons. In the first place Piece Goods in Manchester do not appear to have responded to the rise in the raw material—Reuter reporting the market firm but business seriously checked by the higher prices asked, although his quotations are the same as on Tuesday last. Stocks in Liverpool are enormous, and necessarily to a large extent in the hands of weak holders, and there is, in addition, the uncertainty about the course of exchange on this side. All these are strong adverse influences, which must be expected to restrain any upward movement in prices for some time, notwithstanding the daily increasing strength of the statistical position.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11¾ cents., an advance of ¼, July shipment at 12 1-16 cents., an advance of 1-16 cent. per lb. The American receipts to date show the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875
This week.			
Tuesday's Receipts...	6,000	6,000	7,000 8,000
Four days' do	20,000	18,000	32,000 21,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,728,000	.....	3,790,000 3,205,000

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged from Thursday last. Bombay Linseed was the same, but Calcutta had advanced 9d., Ferozepore Rapeseed 1s. and Calcutta Rapeseed 6d. per quarter.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter in London at 53¼d. per oz., a decline of ⅛d., but the price may be taken as nominal, pending the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning with a slightly easier feeling, one Bank only naming yesterday's rates for drawing. During the day, however, a firmer tone became apparent, the result probably of the usual indisposition to operate on Council draft day, and the market closes firm at yesterday's figures. For this mail we shall now be guided by the rates obtained for Councils in London to-day, but unless they go higher than current quotations here we may look for a renewed decline. There is, of course, a considerable increase in the amount of bills making, but not more than might be expected at this time of year, while there is every probability of our export season slackening down much earlier than usual. The Bank of Bombay have made no change in their rates of discount as to-day's Board Meeting, and it seems not unlikely that we have seen the highest point for money during the season. To-day's closing rates on London are:—

Bank Bills,	on demand	ls. 8¼d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight ...	ls. 8 13-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,, ...	ls. 8 13-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,, ...	ls. 8 15-16d. to 3d	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par; 60 days' sight 98⅜ to 98¾.

Government Paper is quiet and unchanged. Fours, Rs. 97⅛; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97⅛; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The Share Market continues firm with a moderate business doing. Bank of Bombays are in active demand at a further advance of 2 per cent. Colaba Land Company's shares are Rs. 5 higher. In Press shares we quote a rise of Rs. 5 in Indian Press, Rs. 20 in New Berars and Mofussails. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet. A decline of Rs. 5 has taken place in Colaba, Fleming, Jewraz Balloo, Manockjee Petit and Mazagon, and Rs. 15 in Alliance. Broach Mills and Khandeish Spinning are Rs. 5 per share higher.

Cotton to-day opened very strong owing to the improved tenor of the Liverpool telegrams, and to begin with, prices were quoted Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy higher; but the tone later on became somewhat quieter, buyers, as a rule, having shown little disposition to buy largely the advance. Prices accordingly have settled down to about Rs. 2 per candy over yesterday's level, with the exception of Good Machine Ginned Broach which is in special demand. The receipts yesterday were 17,024 bales, making 40,168 bales for the four days. At this rate we seem likely to keep considerably ahead of last year for some time yet, although there can be no doubt that the crop as a whole is short. We quote:—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready.....Rs.	½	Gnd f. p.	
Good Omra.	,, ...	190	,, ,,
F.G.F. do.	,, ...	190	,, ,,
G.F. do.	,, ...	194	,, ,,
Good Dholera	May	194	,, ,,
F.G.F. do.	,, ...	190	,, ,,
G.F. do.	,, ...	188	,, ,,

Freights to-day have scarcely been so strong as yesterday. For steamers consignees are asking £2 per ton, but shippers have not been anxious to do business at the rate either ready or forward, and a considerable number of steamers have been offered at moderate prices to arrive without leading to business. By Cape for Liverpool the nominal quotation by iron ship is £2.5, but rebates are said to have been done at £2 2 6. The wooden ship Prince Frederick has been fixed for Liverpool at £2 per ton with concessions.

Piece Goods are firmer but not quotably higher. A steady business continues to be done from the Bazaar but from first hands clearances have been light, stocks with European houses being too small to admit of large transactions.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 31st March, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	63,283	0	0
Merchandize	1,63,084	0	0
Other Receipts	433	0	0
Telegraph	787	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,30,609	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1876.

Open 439½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,282	0	0
Merchandize	1,56,539	0	0
Other Receipts	430	0	0
Telegraph	609	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,00,960	0	0
Increase Rs.	29 649	0	0

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

The s.s. Prior, 1,072 tons Captain W. Arnott sailed, yesterday for Hull via the Suez Canal with a general cargo.

The ship Glamorganshire, 771 tons, Captain W. H. Riches, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The ship Appellas, 1,030 tons Captain A. W. Blackstone, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The Austro Hungarian Lloyd's Steamer Calipso, Captain L. Serra, from Trieste, left Suez for Bombay on the 4th instant.

The s.s. Nellie Martin, 1,186 tons, Captain T. R. Fox, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and Mr. Mackinlay as a passenger.

The s.s. Menzaleh, 1,267 tons, Captain J. C. Parker arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Aden (March 23rd), with sixteen deck passengers, and 3,140 bags pumice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.

The s.s. Virago, 1,464, tons, Captain W. Burkett, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Newcastle (February 22nd), via Malta and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,792 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The following is a list of the passengers proceeding to Liverpool in the s.s. Caldwell Hall, Captain F. Gardiner, to-day at 6 p.m:—Capt. and Mrs Madden, and four children, Mr and Mrs Jacob and three children, Mrs Mosse, infant and ayah, Mr. and Mrs Fraser, Mrs. Davies two children, and ayah, C.I. and Mrs Ball Acton and two children, Rev and Mrs J E hardt, Master Erhardt, Surgeon Major and Mrs Etheson, two children and European nurse, Mr and Mrs Henslowe, two children, infant and ayah, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Richardson, four children and ayah.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Menzaleh (s)	Parker	Aden, Mar 23.
	Virago (s).....	Burk tt.....	Newcastle, Feb 22.
4	Malwa (s).....	Tomlin	Venice, Mar 9.
	Oscar (s)	Baker.....	Sandette, apr 2.
	Rajpoot.....	Andrew.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
4	Country of Caithness	Miller.....	Liverpool.
	Prior (s)	Arnott	Hull
	Nellie Martin (s) ..	Fox	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Shipella, Blackstone, to Liverpool.
Ship Glamorganshire, Riches, to Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Naples, to London.
Steamer Corum, to Coast and Catch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 29 Mecca (s) ..... Hutchinson ... Singapore, Mar 5.
Black Watch (s)..... Love ..... Bombay, Mar 14.
Meinam (s) ..... Lequerre ..... Point de Galle, Mar 23.
Mirs (s)..... Lee ..... Liverpool, Feb 24.
Cashmere (s)..... Sander ..... Bombay, Mar 17.
Sir J. Mandeville ... Williams ..... Mauritius, Feb 6.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 29 C. of Edinburgh (s). ....
Trafalgar (s) ....
Narpore ....
Arethusa ....
Kirkwood ....
31 Bengal (s) ....
Timashe (s)..... ....
Goa (s) ....
Edith Warren..... ....
Prince Louis ....
Peter Stuart ....
Patia..... ....

PASSENGERS.

Per Mecca—Dr and Mrs Crombie, Mr Wild and infant, and 25 deck.

Per Mira—Revd Wm Moorhouse, Mrs Moorhouse and child, Col W C Chowne, Mr J H Cheetham, Mr Barrett, Mr H Mackenzie, Mr W Fisher, Mr J Chaundler, Mr W J Strone, Mr Gordon Cotton, C E, Mrs Cotton, Mrs Saunders, 2 children and European Nurse, Mr Robert Spicer, Miss Blake, and Mr W L Clarke.

Per Meinam—From Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Walker, Mr Dandie, Mr Gell. From Singapore—Mr Thompson. From Point de Galle—Mr Palmer.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Black Watch—Prince Patrick in the Bay of Bengal on the 27th bound to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 31 John Chapman (s)... ..... Kotapatam.
Chybassa (s) .... Calcutta.
Julia H .... Coast.
Timor (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 31 Latona .... Rangoon.
Zenobia..... ..... London via Coast.
Premier..... ..... London via Coast.
St Anne .... Kotapatam.
Apr. 1 Lansdowne .... Cocanada.
Hyd rabad .... Calcutta.
Sir J Lawrence (s).... ..... Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 5 Menzaleh, ss, Parker, from Newcastle.
10 Kwang Tung I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
13 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
18 Punjaub, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
21 Aurora, s, Hillcoat, from London.
21 Siam, ss, Haselwood, from Southampton.
22 Arratoon Apcar, ss, Peters, from Manilla.
23 Bengala, ss, Cruciani, from Calcutta.
23 Sindh, ss, Lounier, from Mauritius.
23 Sirajbaksh, ss, Cowap, from Rangoon.
23 Chaucer, ss, Reynold from Bassein.
24 Pollux, ss, Ransom, from Trieste.
24 Australia, ss, Murray, from Calcutta.
24 Vesta, H M S, Hand, from Aden.
24 Siam, ss, Haselwood, from Southampton.
24 Arratoon Apcar, ss, Peters, from Manilla.
25 Bengala, ss, Cruciani, from Calcutta.
25 Sindh, ss, Lounier, from Mauritius.
25 Sirajbaksh, ss, Cowap, from Rangoon.
25 Chaucer, ss, Reynold from Bassein.
25 Pollux, ss, Ransom, from Trieste.
26 Australia, ss, Murray, from Calcutta.
26 Vesta, H M S, Hand, from Aden.
26 Punjaub, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
26 Sindh, ss, Lounier, from Mauritius.
26 Chaucer, ss, Reynold, to Portsaid F O.
26 Pollux, ss, Ransom, to Bombay.
26 Australia, ss, Murray, to London.
26 Madagascar, ss, Timm, to London.
26 Stafford, ss, Irving, to London.
26 Horsley, ss, Rennant, to Portsaid F O.
26 Dupleix, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
26 Medina, ss, Russell, to Bombay.
26 Sumatra, ss, Arratoon, to Venice.
26 Vellotia, ss, Murrell, to Malta F O.
26 Brazilian, ss, Bruce, to Marseilles.
27 Libra, ss, Lucioli, to Suez mh.
27 Lizzie, ss, Thompson, to London.
28 Atholl, ss, Thomson, to Marseilles.
28 Lucania, ss, Allen, to Portsaid.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Vesta, H M S, Hand, from Aden.
Missie E, ss, Mahomed, from Borbara.
Excelsior, ship, Jos in, from Cardiff.
Lalah Rookh, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Norden, s s, Jenson, from Manilla.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oriflame—40 bale wool, John Crumpbell and Co.
Aldergrove—40 bales wool, Prem jee Pers: 200 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 400 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
Apelles—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Khersonese—300 bales cotton, Peel Case ne and Co; 500 bales cotton, Rick, Nixon and Co; 74 bales cotton, Motee Jetha.
Ethiopia—101 cwts coir yarn, Daycha d Muoo chund; 590 bales cotton, Scarth, Bell and Co; 1 bale cotton, Pragee Luckmedas; 125 bales cotton Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
Rinaldo;—75 bales wool, Nensey Megjee; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 140 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1 0 bales cotton, Vussonjee Mcrajee; 75 bales cotton, Sobaghund Goolalchund.
Wickham—53 bales cotton, Nurree Megjee; 500 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co; 116 bales cotton, Sobaghund Goolalchund; 35 bales cotton, Hajee Essa; 57 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.
Childe II Hall—141 cwts myrabollams, S L Macnaghton; 25 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Zante—200 cwts bones, Rambally Allyraza.
Nellie Martin;—50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co:
Europa—1605 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Stag—1,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 350 cwts sursee seed, Hurridass Gungjee; 175 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
Mirzapore—58 cases oilcbanum, Dathoobhoy Dessa; 52 cwts horns and 9 bales hides and skins, M Moosa Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Nupha s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

General Dumville—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Mirzapore s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Minerva s—257 cwts rapeseed, Rallı Brothers; 53 cwts rapeseed 13 cwts coffee, and 43 cwts linseed, H Clason and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 190 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 400 cwts horns, A Blanchook and Co; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Centennial, 200 bales cotton, Stevens Hobart and Co.
John Clarke, 2,826 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bengal s—2672 cwts teel seed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Emma Lawson s—150 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Pollux s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 700 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 2,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Pollux s—210 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 210 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Emma Lawson s—140 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa s—175 cwts sumadastone, Byramjee Sorabjee; 20 case sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Pukeer; 20 cases sharkfin, Veerjee Nanjee; 23 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Merallybhoy Dawoo; 35 cwts sandalwood, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co; 20 bales twist, Luchabhoy Ebram; 30 bales twist, Tha A S and W Co; 15 cases kismiss, Abdoola Moosa; 55 cases fish-maws and sharkfins, Joonabhoy Lalljee; 8 bundles sandalwood, C Byramjee; 51 cases sharkfins, Fazulbhoy Khakey; 116 cases sharkfins, Dattabhoy Dossa; 52 packages gloves, Currimbhoy Ebram; 266 packages red raisins, Jairazbhoy Leebhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—101 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmokrooy; 50 bales cotton, Nepechund Nowrungjee

HIGH COURT.—5TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent,)

Long Causes.

365-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kevalbhoy Jaichund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nathoobhoy and others—Tyabjee and Syani.—Part heard.
573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lalsvahoo and another vs Premjee Muljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and B and C.
188-76—Chalk—Merwanjee Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.
229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Fudma Maloo—Balerishna and B.
660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Escobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdool Rahman and Hajee Ibrahim—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Ty bjee and Sayani—Nujmooddeen Shaik Ally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.
653-76—Balkrishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Causes.

204-75—Macfarlane and G—Cullianjee Nemchund and others vs Bai Vijeore—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.—Part heard.
27-76—L Fletcher—Mahaluxmibai vs Jumnabai—Jefferson and Payne.
561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjivundas Doolubdas vs Dewali—Mr Fletcher.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Long Causes.

550-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ghella Premchand and Winter.
316-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cursondass Vullubdass vs Dayal Ruttonsey and another—Jefferson and Payne.
490-76—In person (Pauper)—Dhondoo Chandroojee vs Bhimbai widow—N N Kothare.
269-76—In person (Pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee B—Prescot and Winter.
244-77—R Skipsey—J J Bocarro and another vs J Bocarro and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
467-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Sumsoodeen Cassumjee—N N Kothare.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinney.)

Long Causes.

624-76—Rimington H. & L. Barjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and others L. A. Wallace and others—Carigie Lynch & O.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 3.

Gaye, Bgdr General, Bengal R. A., from leave.
Edwards, Major, Bengal 1st Batn 17th Regt., on leave from Rawul Pindee.
Powys, Capt., Bengal 39th Regt, on leave, from Dagshai.
Graham, Major General 5th Cavalry, on leave, from Nowgong.
Young, Maj r, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Chunar N. W. P., April 4th.
Hanson, Lieut-Col., Bombay 9th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Gibson, Quarter-Master, Madras 5th Bgde, R. A., on leave, from Madras.
Hand, Lieut Col., Madras 44th Regt., on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—March 30

Rennick, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, on duty to Secundrabad.

April 1.

Renny, Col, Bombay Purundhur Sanitarium Commandant, from leave, to Purundhur.
Blomfield, Surg-Maj r, Bombay, Med Dept, on sick leave, to England.

April 3.

Cowi, C pt, Bengal R A, from furlough, to Allahabad.
King, Lieut, Bengal 70th Regt, from leave, to Mooltan.

April 4.

Holt, Capt, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on leave, to Purundhur.
Cayley, Brigadier, Bengal R A on duty, to Simla.
Foss, Sub-Lieut, Madras 37th Grenadiers, on duty, to Trinchinopoly.
Wa s, Capt, Bombay R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Shuckburgh, Lieut, Bengal 2-9th Regt, on duty, to Deolalee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 27th March 1877.

The C-in C is pleased to direct, that on receipt of notice from Army Reserve Depot Supts of despatch of remounts and the probable date of arrival, officers commanding Regts of British Cav; and batteries of Artillery will acquaint Executive Commissariat officers of the approximate date on which the horses which have been cast and replaced by the remounts will be made over to them for sale.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

44th Regiment—Lt Herbert Francis Hill to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Churchill, vacated, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 10th March 1877.

65th Regiment—Lt William Ethelston to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Fillinham, promoted, (since deceased) subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 9th Feb 1 77.

73rd Regiment—Lt William McInnes Chapland Swiny to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Davidson, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 20th Jan 1877.

7th Bengal Cavalry—Lt Col C W Fletcher, Offg 2nd in Command and Sqdn Commander 2nd Bl Cavy, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Maj Graham, proceed on furlough.

Local rank is assigned to the under-mentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery—Capt C W E Murphy to rank as Capt from the 25th June 1874.

17th Regiment—Capt F S S Brind to be Maj from the 4th March 1877.

Capt S L Richards to rank as Capt from the 11th Feb 1874.

Lt S M Rogers, R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Jutogh, and rejoin No 7 Batty 21st Bgde, to which he belongs.

Under clause 7, para 160, Sec V, Part II of the Transport Regulations

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 19th March 1877, directing Col W A Armstrong, 2-22nd Foot, to assume command of the district, with effect from the 14th idem, vice Maj General W Pape, C B.

Chakrata Station Order, dated the 7th March 1877, directing Lt and Adjt J H Bowhill, 6 nd Foot, on return from duty at Delhi, to resume his appointment as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Chunar Garrison Order, dated the 11th March 1877, directing Maj R F Angelo, Fort Adjt, to assume command of the station and Invalid Battalion, with effect from the 12th idem, vice Maj W S Young, proceeding on furlough.

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, dated the 12th March 1877, appointing Capt H V S Kemble, Sqdn Commander, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 10th idem, vice Lt J P D Fordyce, appointed Aide-de-Camp to Maj Gen'l F F Maude, C B, V C, commanding Allahabad Divn.

39th Native Infantry—Regtl order dated the 19th March 1877, making the following appointments, vice Col G W Fraser proceeded on furlough:—

Lt Col H M Wemyss, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Maj F ollie, Wing comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt E M Forbes, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Commander.

Lt A T Banon, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt, as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Maj and Bt. Lt Col D MacFarlan, (F Batty, F Bgde,) to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Maj (local Lt Col) A M FitzGerald, (A Batty, C Bgde) to England, per troopship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt W Martin, (E Batty, C Bgde,) to England, per troopship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Engineers—Capt T F Twigge, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Maj F J G Hill, (No 4 Batty, 21st Bgde,) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Surgn Maj R A Chapple, (9th Bgde,) to England, per troopship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1-17th Foot—Lt W W Clarke, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1-25th Foot—Maj (local Lt Col) J R Harver, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

54th Foot—Lt T S Pollen, (Wing Officer 45th N I, on probation) to Calcutta, for three months from date of availing himself of it to study the native languages.

2-60th Foot—Maj K G Henderson, to remain in England, from the 6th July to the 31st Oct next, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him in G O C-in-C of the 9th March 1877.

69th Foot—Qr Mr H Jones, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

78th Foot—Maj A M Wilcox, to Cashmere and hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 14th Oct, on private affairs.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Maj H Wood, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Capt W Hodgson, (attached to the 84th N I) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs.

Lt J Abercrombie, (Qr Mr 7th N I), to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct next, to study the native languages, under clause 1 of the rules of 1875; the first two months will be on full staff pay, under clause III of the subsidiary rules.

Lt G H Barnes, 7th Bengal Cavalry, (Adjt 19th Bl Lancers) to the hills north of Dehra and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th Oct next, under clause 10 of the furlough rules of 1875; the first two months will be on full staff pay, under clause III of the subsidiary rules.

Bengal Staff Corps—Lt Col W Woodhouse, to the hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs.

Lt Col P Wheeler, (Assistant Adjt General, Bareilly,) to Kumaon, from the 1st May to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs.

Indian Administrative Medical Staff—Deputy Surgeon General H Fayrer, M D, (Inspector Circle,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj G A Davidge, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn E P Boult, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn C P Bishop, M D, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, March 29.)

Foreign Department.

Surgn G C Ross, 4th Punjab Cavy, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Civil Dept, is appointed to the medical charge of Srinagar for the season of 1877.

Lt-Col B T Reid, Supt of the Chamba State, reported his departure from Bombay on the 19th March 1877, on the furlough granted him in G G O No 39, dated 21st Dec 1876.

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council, Maj J L H Gwyer, Offg Deputy Comsr of Ferozepore, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent and Supt of the Bhawalpur State, vice Lt-Col C C Minchin, proceeding on furlough, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd March 1877.

Capt S Beckett, Asst Political Agent and Supt of the Bhawalpur State, officiated as Political Agent and Supt of that State, from the 19th to the 23rd March 1877, both days inclusive.

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, Mr R T Burney, C S, Deputy Comsr, Gurdaspur, is appointed to officiate as Junior Secretary to Chief Comsr, Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th March 1877, vice Lt-Col B T Reid, proceeding on furlough.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

The Hon the Lt Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Settlement Dept, with effect from the 24th Feb 1877, vice Mr F W R Fryer, Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, transferred to Gurgaon:—

Mr E O'Brien, Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, to be Settlement Officer, 2n grade.

Mr J A Montgomery, Asst Settlement Officer, to be Settlement Officer, 3rd grade.

Mr E R Steedman, Offg Asst Settlement Officer, is confirmed in his appointment vice Lt J A L Montgomery, promoted, with continuance to officiate as Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, during the absence of Lt Montgomery on leave.

Home Department.

The Rev G W Manson, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, attached to Maj 9nd Highlanders, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 14th March 1877, on return from the special leave of absence granted to him in the Punjab Govt Gazette Notification No 3592, dated 1st Nov 1876.

The Rev Mr Manson has obtained the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr F Field, Extra Asst Comr is on return from leave, posted to the Karnal Dist, which he joined on the forenoon of the 6th March 1877.

Col C H Hall, Depty Comr of Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Comr and Supt of the Lahore Divn. with effect from the forenoon of the 15th March 1877, vice Col R Young, C B, proceeding on furlough.

Mr J D Tremlett, Depty Comr of Muzaffargarh, is appointed Depty Comr of Amritsar with effect from the afternoon of the 14th March 1877, vice Col C H Hall.

Maj F D Harington, Judicial Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Depty Comr of Muzaffargarh, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th March 1877, vice Mr J D Tremlett.

Mr J Fitzalle, Jud cial Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Depty Comr of Montgomery, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th March 1877, vice Maj L J H Grey, C S I, appointed to officiate as Political Agent and Supt of the Bahawalpur State.

Mr A W Stogdon, Offg Judicial Asst, from the Karnal to the Delhi Dist.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, March 31.)

Police Department.

Mr E Foster, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Hamirpur, three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 15th April, 1877, or subsequent date.

In supersession of Notification No 89 A, dated the 28th Feb, 1877, Lt-Col P C Dalmahoy, Offg Deputy Inspr Genl of Police, N W P, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Inspr Genl, Govt Railway Police, N-W P, with effect from the 31st March 1877.

Mr P B Reid, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Karwi Subdivision, in the Banda district, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Hamirpur, during the absence on leave of Mr E Foster, or until further orders.

General Department.

Mr A Cadell, Settlement Officer, Banda, two months and nineteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th May, 1877.

Col C W T McGrigor, Cant Mag, Benares, one month and twenty-eight days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st May, 1877.

Mr J Dyson, Offg Depty Comsr, Kheri, furlough for eighteen months and eleven days, under section 12 of the Civil Leave Code; also the necessary subsidiary leave, with effect from 16th April next.

Capt F M Newbery, City Mag, Lucknow, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th April, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The unexpired portion of the thirty days' privilege leave granted to Mr W J Greenwood, Extra Asst Comsr, Jaitpur, by Notification No 985A, dated 28th Dec, 1876, is hereby cancelled.

Mr A R S Pollock, Comsr of the Jhansi Divn, to officiate as Comsr, Agra Divn.

Mr E G Jenkins, Mag and Collr, Saharanpur, to officiate as Comsr, Jhansi Divn.

Mr H C Barstow, Joint Mag, and Depy Collr, in charge of the Etah district, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Ghazipur.

Mr J C Leupolt, Joint Mag, 2nd grade, Azamgarh, to be in charge of the Etah district.

Mr W Duthoit, Depy Secret of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Shahjahanpur.

Mr A Macmillan, Offg 1st Asst Secy to Govt, N W P, to be Depy Supt of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

Mr E Stack, 2nd Asst Secy to Govt, N W P, to officiate as 1st Asst Secy.

Mr T W Holderness, Asst Mag and Collr, Allahabad, to be 2nd Asst Secy to Govt, N W P.

In modification of Notification No 143A, dated 17th Feb 1877, Mr T W Holderness, 2nd Asst Secy to Govt, N W P, to be Member and Secy to the Central Examination Committee, Allahabad, vice Mr E Stack.

Asst Surgn Jadub Kristo Sen, to the medical charge of the Civil Station of Gonda, during the absence of Dr Higginson, or until further orders.

Capt J Low, Asst Comsr, Gonda, to officiate as Depy Comsr of Kheri, during the absence on furlough of Mr J Dyson, or until further orders.

Capt C L Prendergast, Asst Comr, to officiate as City Mag, Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Capt F M Newbery.

Mr H H Butts, Asst Comsr, to Lucknow, on his return from furlough.

Mr C W McMinn, C S, Asst Comr, having returned from furlough, to the Sultanpur dist.

Surgn-Maj Curran, 92 Gordon Highlanders, to the charge of the Sitapur Jail, vice Surgn Ratigan, with effect from the 7th March, 1877.

Revenue Department.

Mr C J Lonsonby, Depy Conservator of Forests in Oudh, reported his departure on the afternoon of the 7th inst on subsidiary leave preparatory to the furlough granted him by the Govt of India in the notification of the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, No 359, of the 6th idem.

H H the Lt Govr, N W P, and Chief Comsr of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following transfer:—

Adjudhia Parshad, Sumny Depy Collr, Cawnpore, in the same capacity to Agra, with effect from the 1st April next.

H H the Lt Govr, N W P, and Chief Comsr of Oudh, has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers specified:—

Mr R G Hardy, Asst Collr, 1st class, of the Bareilly district, to be invested with the powers described in section 100, Act XVIII of 1873.

Judicial (Civil) Department.

H H the Lt-Govr, N W P and Chief Comsr of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings:—

Surgn-Maj r W Wallace, Inspr-Genl of Prisons, N-W estern Provinces, to be also Inspr-Genl of prisons in Oudh.

Medical Department.

Surgn-Maj G S Sutherland, Sanitary Comr, Inspr-Genl of Prisons, and Comr of Vaccination, Oudh, to be a Civil Surgn 2nd class, and to be posted to Muzaffarnagar, vice Surgn-Maj W H Kirton.

Surgn-Maj F Pearson, Supt-Genl of Vaccination, N W P, to be also Supt Genl of Vaccination in Oudh.

Surgn-Maj J R Jackson, Civil Surgeon, 2nd class, who returned from furlough on the 9th March, 1877, to Saharanpur.

Surgn Maj Buckhouse, 23rd Regt, Madras N I, Baroda, resumed charge of the civil medical duties of that station, from 13th Feb 1877.

The services of Surgn-Maj W K Kirton, Civil Surgn, Muzaffarnagar, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, daily Gazette, from 1st April, 1877.

Promotions and Reversions.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following promotions and reversions:—

Bishesbar Dyal, Offg Extra Asst Comsr, Lullitpur, to revert to his substantive appointment at as Tehsildar.

Sanitation

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

PESHAWUR, 4TH APRIL.

Sir Lewis Pelly is gone to Lahore with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Lahore paper of Tuesday last asserts that the Viceroy has instructed Sir Lewis Pelly to close the Conference on account of the Ameer's delay in replying to the demands made by the Government of India, and that Sir Lewis Pelly goes home immediately. This must be wrong. I have been unable to obtain authentic information, but until the time of the Envoy's death no demands had been made. The Envoy's sickness alone delayed negotiations. Such a breach as this with the Ameer of Cabul would be childish on the part of the Government of India, and would lead to further complications of Frontier affairs.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, 4TH APRIL.

The Rajah Pramatha Natha Roy of Dighapahia, Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw and Mr. F. Jennings are appointed members of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council. Mr. Dampier, who is on furlough, is appointed to the Board of Revenue, *vice* Mr Schalch. Mr. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa, is appointed to act on the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. Dampier. Mr. Buckland, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit Presidency division, acts as a member of the Board of Revenue during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Money. Mr. S. C. Bayley, Commissioner of Patna, is appointed Secretary to the Government of Bengal, *vice* Mr. Dampier. Mr. E. W. Molony, Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, will be Commissioner of Patna. Mr. R. L. Mangles will be Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, *vice* Mr. Molony, but he is to officiate as Commissioner of the Presidency during the absence of Mr. Buckland. Mr. J. Beams, Collector of Cuttack, acts as Commissioner of the Orissa division during the absence of Mr. Ravenshaw. Mr. C. W. Bolton is appointed to act as Political Agent, Hill Tippera.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESIGNATION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, 3RD APRIL.

His Excellency Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation as Chancellor of the German Empire. The Emperor William has refused to accept it, but has granted him prolonged leave of absence from his duties.

The resignation is attributed to a dispute with General von Stosch (Minister of Marine) who has also tendered his resignation which the Emperor refuses to accept.

BERLIN, 4TH APRIL.

It is semi-officially denied that Prince Bismarck has resigned, but that overwork has caused his temporary retirement.

THE PORTE AND THE PROTOCOL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4TH APRIL.

It is rumoured that the Porte will send a Note to the Powers who signed the Protocol, treating it as assailing the dignity of the Ottoman Empire.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 3RD APRIL.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 5th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 3RD APRIL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surat's firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras ..... 3 1/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm, but higher prices asked seriously checks business.

7 lbs. Shirtings 6.4½

8½ lb. do. 7/4½

40s. Mule Twist 0/11½

3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅛

5 per cent French Rente, 1872 .... 108½ (?)

Bar Silver ..... 53½.

Arrivals—India, James Drake, Deccan, Australia and Memfi.

Departure—Barbary, Arago and Calypso.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 4TH APRIL, 1.30 P.M.

French mail steamer Anavye from Chien, arrived.

LINE REPORTS.—4TH APRIL.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line righ to Pera. Persian line right to London.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand ..... Is. 8¼d. per Rupee

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight... Is. 8 13-16d. ,,

Credits, 3 months' sight... Is. 8 13-16d. ,,

Documents, 3 months' sight... Is. 8 13-16 to ¾d. ,,

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 11-8 each.

THE Maharaja of Jeypore asks four lakhs of rupees as compensation for the loss of the salt tax, which he has consented to abolish within his territories at the request of the Government of India. The amount will probably be paid, says the *Englishman*.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"As to the future of army paymasters, no decision has yet been arrived at, but it may be considered certain that one change will be introduced—*i.e.* a change of title—and that the present paymasters will give place to 'army accountants,' who will simply be the old officers in a new dress."

THE *Whitehall Review* learns that General the Right Hon. Sir William T. Knollys will succeed the late Sir Augustus Clifford as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. The emoluments are to be reduced to £2,000 and a very superior residence within the New Palace of Westminster. Sir W. Knollys is in his eightieth year, and fought in the Peninsula in 1813.

GRAND preparations are being made at Hyderabad by Sir Salar Jung for the marriage of his eldest daughter to his nephew the Nawab Mookram-ool-Dowlah. The bridegroom is one of the most promising men at present in Hyderabad. During his uncle's absence in Europe last year, and in Delhi, a few months ago, he officiated as Prime Minister.

THE *Englishman* hears that Sir Richard Temple will not be able to leave the scene of his labours in Madras and Bombay so as to return, as he had hoped, for a few days to Calcutta. He will be engaged on famine work until he takes up the Governorship of Bombay. Our contemporary adds:—"Mr. C. E. Buckland, his Private Secretary, has just left Calcutta after a brief visit to the Presidency to wind up the late Lieutenant-Governor's affairs."

PEOPLE may be wondering what is being done with Val Prinsep's historical picture of the Delhi Assemblage. Mr. *Punch* has been sending a special Commissioner round the studios of London, and here is what he says of the important work in question:—

(Close by, to Val Prinsep's to see how the Delhi picture is getting on. The artist has had daily sittings from the crossing-sweeper in St. Jam es's Square and the elephants from Sanger's, and, with the aid of regular lessons in Hindostanee from Professor Monier Williams, is rapidly getting into his canvas the genuine *couleur locale*. (Tuffin.)

WE are told by the *Madras Times* that the rain which fell at Bangalore on Sunday morning was more than was at first anticipated, and is likely to be very beneficial in its results. The Superintendent of the Ulsoor Water Works reports that a fall of one inch and 70 cents has been registered, and that there is now enough water stored up there to supply the troops at Bangalore for four months to come, thus obviating the necessity of removing the troops into camp—a measure which had been in contemplation.

IT is announced from Malta that Her Majesty's steam corvette Thetis, from India by way of the Suez Canal, has been reported 200 miles southeast of Malta, with her machinery disabled and short of provisions. Her Majesty's ironclad Sultan, accompanied by a steam-tug, left Malta on Saturday in search of her, and returned on Tuesday after an unsuccessful search. The Thetis (Captain Thomas Le H. Ward) is of 1,870 tons burden and 2,275 (350 nominal) horse-power, and carrying 14 guns. She was commissioned at Devonport on February 1, 1873.

MR. J. B. PHEAR, late a judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, has been lecturing at St. Leonard's, in aid of a local charity, on "Village Life in India." Lieutenant-General Sir George Lawrence, K.C.S.I., was in the chair. At the close of the lecture Mr. Phear referred to the existing famine, and to the character of the measures usually adopted by Government for the relief of the indigent in these exigencies, and expressed the opinion that the present extravagant system must eventually be changed for one in which the village organization was a principal element.

WE have received information from Vienna of the death of A. C. Gumpert, Esq., who was formerly Austro-Hungarian and German Consul in Bombay. He died on the afternoon of the 15th ultimo, at 4 P. M. He was 47 years of age. Many people in Bombay will read this information with regret, for Mr. Gumpert was a man of great ability and geniality. He was expected to arrive in Bombay in a few weeks to take up his new position of Consul for Sweden and Norway, and his friends were pleased at the prospect of meeting him again in full recovery of a health which had been impaired by his long residence in this country.

THE *World* says:—"Most celebrated men have their 'doubles,' and the Laureate is no exception to the rule. A leading musical critic closely resembles Mr. Tennyson, and one would think cultivates the resemblance. *Apropos* of 'doubles,' here is a good story. The late Mr. George Jones, R. A., bore a strong physical resemblance to the late Duke of Wellington, and 'made up' as much as possible after his Grace, with the short cloak, bit of red collar, and other well-known adjuncts. Somebody mentioned this fact to the Duke, and added that Mr. Jones was often stopped in the street by strangers in mistake for his Grace. 'Indeed,' said the old warrior grimly, 'that is odd; I have never been stopped in the street for Mr. Jones.'"

REPORTS reach Belgrade, through channels which (according to the *Times* correspondent there) are usually trustworthy, regarding immense armaments being made in the interior of Russia, and it is asserted that 1,000,000 men will be in arms in that country by the 16th of this month. Upon this news the *Times* correspondent remarks:—"As one-third of this force would suffice to crush the Turkish armies, composed as they are principally of irregulars, badly equipped with everything excepting firearms, and commanded by men who have already demonstrated their incapacity in the field, it is natural to suppose that this gigantic armament has other purposes to accomplish besides the defeat of the Turkish armies on the Danube and the occupation of Bulgaria."

THE *Presse*, in a letter from Jassy, gives the detailed *ordre de bataille* of the mobilized portion of the Russian Army, both in Europe and in the Caucasus. According to its correspondent, the concentration and organization is so far ready that the forces may take the field any moment. The South Army comprises the active Operating Army of four Corps d'Armee, having an effective strength of 144,000 men, 32,800 horses, and 432 field-guns, and the Coast Army, with 72,000 men, 16,400 horses, and 216 guns, or, together, 216,000 men, 49,200 horses, and 648 guns. The three Corps d'Armee in the Caucasus are reckoned at an effective strength of 120,000 men, 25,000 horses, and 352 guns, or in all, 336,000 men, 74,200 horses, and 1,000 guns. This fully corresponds to the war effective as systematized by the organization of 1874.

A FEW weeks ago a meeting of the Commission of Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland was held in Edinburgh; the Rev. Dr. Maclachlan Moderator. The Rev. Mr. Laughton, Greenock, laid on the table the report of the College Committee on the case of Professor Smith, of Aberdeen, in reference to the article "Bible" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Two resolutions were moved as to the disposal of the report, and after a long discussion, in which Sir Henry Moncrieff, Principal Rainy, Dr. Begg, Dr. Baith, Dr. Moody Stuart, and others took part, the following was adopted as the unanimous finding of the Commission. It was resolved to call the attention of the Free Presbytery of Aberdeen, the College to which Professor Smith belongs, to this case with a view to their seeing the whole articles and documents referred to, and thereupon taking such steps or instituting such proceeds, or by reference bring up the whole case as they may deem competent or necessary in the case. The Commission also instructed the Presbytery of Aberdeen to hold a special meeting, with reference to this matter, on Tuesday, the 13th March.

A CORRESPONDENT at Calcutta calls the attention of the *Pall Mall Budget* to the number of barristers who are hurrying to India. The bar, he says, of all three presidencies is overcrowed, especially the Calcutta bar. There is positively no room, no chance even of a mere livelihood, for those who still persist in flocking to the East. There are already not a few who are absolutely briefless. A considerable proportion of those who do practise do not make sufficient to maintain themselves. It must not be forgotten that a bare existence implies an income of at least £300 a year, without allowing any margin for extras. Fees are certainly higher in India than in England; but what does that avail to those who do not receive any? The aspect of the bar library is described as quite depressing. It is filled with young men of good ability, stimulated by a noble ambition, but crushed by the utter hopelessness of their struggle for life. Fully one-third of them might take their passage home and never be missed by either clients or competitors. Another discouraging matter relating to the Indian bar is the fact that the most coveted prizes, instead of being in the gift of the Government, rest with the Secretary of State, whose distribution of patronage is at least capricious.

THE *Times* makes the following remarks, on the 16th March, in reference to the loans the Indian Government must raise:—

The Indian Government will be under the necessity of raising loans to the extent of £6,250,000 in the coming year, and they propose to raise £2,500,000 of this sum in India. It is humbly suggested that Lord Salisbury should ask Parliament for powers to borrow the balance at home. It is, moreover, stated that the estimated amount of Council Bills to be drawn during the year 1877-8 is 188,500,000 rupees. It is somewhat strange that nothing seems to have been said by Sir John Strachey of the probable effects of these arrangements on the value of the rupee, which has recovered, indeed, from the extreme depression it suffered, but is by no means firm in its recovered position. In fixing upon the sum of £2,500,000 as the amount to be borrowed in India, the Indian Government have doubtless proceeded upon a calculation that that is the sum which could be easily raised in the East, but there does not appear as sufficient reason for making any arbitrary distribution in this manner. It may at least be suggested, considering the facilities the telegraph now affords, that tenders might be opened simultaneously in Calcutta, Bombay, and London, and the amount to be raised at any time apportioned in the way the examination of the tenders would show to be most advantageous. If we add to the amount of the Council Bills the amount of the loan to be raised here, we shall find that the amount to be accounted for by India to the Home Government in the course of twelve months is about 15 millions sterling; and it is obvious that a very slight miscalculation of the exchanges might cause a considerable loss to the Indian Treasury.

THE following appears in the *World*:—"'I thank Heaven, good Mr. Atlas,' says an Anglo-Indian, 'that there is one man in Babylon who will not bow the knee to the Baal of "success." Let the greatest scoundrel on earth die—but die "successful" in his lustful quest of power or pence—and, lo! all able editors go forthwith flop on their shameful knees, and sing his praises. The flunkeyism and the monkeyism of the London daily journals are simply shocking. Here we have Jung Bahadoor at last gone to his reward, and in place of the truth about him we have a pæan from the press-men, extolling his sagacity, belauding his fidelity, testifying to his statesmanship and wilfully suppressing all honest declaration of the man's real nature. And what was Jung Bahadoor? He was precisely what Hamlet's uncle was—a

"bloody, bawdy villain!
Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, kindless villain!"

He was as cruel as any tiger, as sensual as any hog, as sinuous as any snake in his own Terai. The ruffian was reeking to the elbows in the blood of his own kinsfolk. The sun of India never shone on a more "unspeakable" scoundrel. But he was "successful;" and for our leaders of public opinion that suffices! Atlas alone gave this departed devil his due; and so I thank him."

IT is announced from Cairo that the Finance Committee, consisting of the Minister of Finance and the English and French Controllers-General, have accepted the proposals of M. de Lesseps, made in the name of the Suez Canal Company, to complete and work the navigable canal between Cairo and Ismailia, provided that the company should be authorized to levy certain dues upon all vessels passing through the canal. Large sums of money have already been expended in the construction of the canal, and it was almost completed when the works had to be abandoned for want of the requisite funds. By the execution of M. de Lesseps' plan large tracts of desert land will be reclaimed to cultivation. It is also announced that the necessary funds for the payment of the April coupon of the secured Loan of 1864 are in the Treasury of the Public Debt. The Government officials received on Monday (March 12) all the arrears of salaries owing to them. On the 14th the Khedive formally presented to the British nation, through the British diplomatic agent and consul-general at Alexandria, the obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle. Another item of news from Egypt is that an Egyptian war vessel cruising off Suez for the purpose of capturing slavers has been burned at sea. There were 420 persons on board, of whom several were Englishmen, but 400, including all the Europeans, were saved by the Agra.

A PERSIAN camp has, according to a letter printed in the *Levant Herald* from Teheran, been lately established at Zohab, situated a little to the north of the high road between Kermanshah and Bagdad, and about seventy miles distant from the latter place. Looking to the perfect understanding which now exists between the Governments of the Sultan and the Shah—an understanding due mainly to the statesmanlike qualities of the Persian ambassador at Constantinople—this military preparation, the extent of which is not particularized, must, says the *Levant Herald*, be regarded as a demonstration of sympathy with the Turkish cause. Djenghis Khan, with his brother Nerinan Khan, is stated to be travelling in Europe at this moment to purchase arms for the Persian forces. Djenghis Khan, who is a member of the Cabinet of the Shah, is director of the Imperial arsenal at Teheran. In the meantime the Shah himself seems to be in a singularly sociable state, and accounts from Teheran state that the "season" in that city has never been so festive as at present. The Shah himself has thrown open the doors of the palace, and the other day, on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the reign of the Cadjar dynasty, and at the same time of the thirtieth of his Majesty's accession to the throne, he actually gave a dinner to the diplomatic corps in honour of the double event.

THE Prussian correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Berlin, March 11, says:—

According to the *Turkestan Gazette*, the official journal of Tashkend, a serious encounter between the Chinese and Kashgar troops is drawing near, the hostile parties being only separated by the Khan Hills. To prepare for the conflict, the Chinese have established a large arsenal at Lanchefu, whence 10,000 breech-loading rifles of the Berdan type the other day were sent to Gutchen, the head-quarters of the expeditionary force. Yakob Beg, on his part, is likewise arming with a will, and, as a preliminary to the Chinese War, tries to improve his relations with the Russians. He has given a cordial reception to Colonel Prejevalski, when crossing Kashgar, on his way to Thi-et, and is supposed to be holding friendly intercourse with a special Russian Embassy that followed him to Aksau, and seems to have been sent out to watch the progress of the war. To curry favour with the Ameer of Cabul, with whom he has long been on bad terms, Yakob Beg, in compliance with a wish expressed by the Ameer, has extradited to him Prince Katti Tora, the son of the Ameer of Bokhara, who rebelled against his father in 1868, and being put down by Russia, his father's Suzerain, had to fly for life. To leave no opportunity unimproved, the diplomatic Yakob is likewise in constant connection with Constantinople, and on the first news of the death of Abdul Aziz, dispatched a special envoy to congratulate Murad V. on his accession to the Throne. The person intrusted with this delicate embassy is the same Seid Yakob Khan who visited St. Petersburg in 1875. Nedjab Eddin Tura, another son of the Ameer of Bokhara, has been spending some time at St. Petersburg and Tashkend, and on the 2d of March left the latter city for Bokhara, accompanied by Colonel Terejkovski, his Russian tutor during his foreign travels.

THE *Athenæum*, March 17:—An interesting lecture was delivered yesterday (Friday) by Dr. Birdwood, C.S.I., on the Native Press of India. Dr. Birdwood contends that it is loyal and should be encouraged. Even were it disloyal its power for evil is according to the lecturer, weak, seeing that the largest circulation of the native papers in India is but small. The most valuable portion of the lecture consisted in the statistics supplied. Generally speaking, there are two kinds of native papers in India; namely, those edited and written by natives in vernacular languages, and those edited and written by natives in English. A third kind of native paper is that which, like the *Indu Prakash*, is printed both in the vernacular and in English. When Dr. Birdwood talks of *circulation* the question arises, what does circulation in India mean? Has it the meaning that is attached to the word in Europe? It appears not. The influence of a few papers in a huge country like India is out of all comparison with the influence of a paper of like circulation in civilized Europe. Few *read* in India in comparison with the many who are *read to*; here the reverse is the rule. In the days of Addison's *Spectator* the circulation of some thousands weekly was looked upon as a literary triumph; and the power exercised on the mind of the England of the day was certainly greater than that exercised now by many periodicals boasting ten times the circulation. Thus some exception may be taken to any argument which is based on numbers merely. The "little leaven" of the Indian press leavens a very large lump.

THE returns of the tonnage passing through the Suez Canal during 1876 show that England keeps its lead, while the rate of other nations with the East is on the whole decreasing. The tonnage of merchant ships of all nations using the Canal last year was 1,986,698, against 1,908,970 in 1875. Of the 1,986,698 tons, 1,510,198 belonged to British ships, leaving only 476,500 to be credited to the mercantile marine of every other country. Thus the British shipping which paid toll to M. de Lesseps was more than three times the total tonnage comprised under every other flag. In 1875 the foreign tonnage was 494,549; so that there was a falling off last year to the extent of 18,049 tons. This falling off, however, was more than compensated by an increased British tonnage of 95,777. But for this increase in British trade the traffic of the Canal would have contrasted unfavourably with 1875. The total number of merchant ships which passed through the Canal last year was 1,395, against 1,411 in the previous year; but British ships increased from 1,061 to 1,092, or as nearly as possible three a day. After the British, *longo intervello*, comes the French mercantile marine, which sent a tonnage of 135,345 in 1876, against 129,466 in 1875. The Dutch, with their Eastern possessions and long-established trade, naturally rank next, sending through the Canal a tonnage of 101,031 against 88,116 in 1875. Then comes Italy, with a diminished trade of 60,998 tons last year, against 65,325 in 1875. Austria sent 56,280 in 1876, and 65,223 the year before; Spain, 37,233 and 31,878; Germany, 27,281 and 31,049, rather serious percentages of reduction; and Russia was in the same position with 16,627 tons last year to show, against 18,222 in 1875. It must be remembered that 1876 was a year of exceptionally bad trade, but 1877 promises to be no better, and, with war, may be worse. The Government vessels and yachts of all nations passing through the Canal represented in 1876 a total tonnage of 109,172, towards which England contributed 68,035.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"Lord Derby's reply to Lord Dorchester on Monday on the subject of Captain Burnaby's recall from Central Asia adds somewhat to the information previously in possession of the public. The Russian War Minister's refusal of his consent to Captain Burnaby's crossing the Russian frontier into independent Central Asian States was dictated, it appears, by a tender solicitude for our countryman's safety. 'It was impossible,' he said, 'to guarantee Captain Burnaby's security beyond the Russian frontier;' and so far as the English Foreign Office were influenced by this consideration, we can, of course, hardly question this particular exercise of their discretion. 'If,' said Lord Derby, 'Captain Burnaby had been murdered or detained for a ransom in one of those barbarous States immediately adjoining British India, it would not have been possible to have allowed such an injury to pass without notice, and yet it would have been a matter of the highest difficulty, if not practically impossible, to have sent an expedition to release him, or to obtain full redress in the event of his having been detained.' It is no doubt true that Russia finds no sort of 'practical impossibility' at all in making any number of expeditions for the punishment of barbarous tribes lying between her frontier and our own; but there are no doubt good reasons why an English Government should avoid being drawn into any such enterprises against its will. The other reason, however, assigned by Lord Derby for Captain Burnaby's recall—namely, that 'the fact that a British officer was travelling through these States would have been open to misconstruction among the native population and many have unsettled their minds'—is, as it seems to us, of a less conclusive character. We do not know why the presence of a British officer in these 'independent States' should be more open to misconstruction or more likely to unsettle the minds of the native population than the presence of Russian subjects in dominions inhabited by native populations not independent, but actually subject to our rule. It is, we venture to think, a mistake in policy to show an amount of consideration for Russian susceptibilities which Russia shows no disposition at all to reciprocate in her relations with us."

IN the latest *Punjab Gazette* the Lieutenant-Governor eulogises in very high terms Major-General Reynell Taylor, C. B., C. S. I., whose period of service has terminated. His Honor says:—

General Taylor entered the service in 1840, and joined in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843. In 1845, he was present at the battle of Moodki, in which he was severely wounded; and after the campaign, was appointed Assistant to the Resident at Lahore; and was stationed at Peshawur, from which place he took a Sikh Brigade to Bannu through the Kohat Pass to join Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes, and for some months of 1848 held the newly reduced Bannu valley with a Sikh force of 5,000 men. During September and October of that year, General Taylor was present with the army before Mooltan. The following month, the Bannu force having maintained and marched to the Jehlum, co-operated with Lord Gough in capturing the fort of Lukri and checking the progress of Sardar Muhammad Azim Khan, son of the Ameer of Cabul, and, on the advance of General Gilbert to Peshawur, occupied Kohat with irregular troops.

On the annexation of the Punjab, General Taylor was appointed a Deputy Commissioner on the trans-Indus frontier, and has ever since, with the exception of 10 months, when he officiated as Commandant of the Guide Corps, been in civil employ under the Punjab Government. But this employment has not prevented General Taylor performing frequent and always distinguished service in the field both as a military and a political officer. When Commissioner of the Derajat, he was in political charge with the force under Sir Neville Chamberlain, which successfully undertook the expedition against the Mahsud Wazirs; and, as Commissioner of Peshawur, he was in political charge during the Ambeyla Campaign, and was present at the destruction of Malikah by the Guide Corps.

Subsequently General Taylor was Commissioner of the Umballa Division and Agent of the Lieutenant-Governor for the Cis-Sutlej States, and, since 1870, has held the office of Commissioner of the Umritsar Division.

The Lieutenant-Governor believes that there is no officer in the Punjab Commission, which has included many honoured and distinguished names, whose services have been more eminent than those of Major-General Taylor. His acquaintance with frontier and Afghan politics is very intimate, and his influence with the chiefs and people has always been great, and has always been exercised for good.

The Government which General Taylor has served so long and so faithfully, his brother officers of the Punjab Commission, and the people of the Province whose best interests he has ever had at heart, join in regret at his departure and in esteem for a character in which there is nothing which is not worthy of honour.

The Lieutenant-Governor feels that General Taylor may have before him many years of usefulness, and that his sound judgment and unsurpassed knowledge of border politics may still be found of service to the State.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 16th says:—"The story which Mr. Egerton had to tell on Monday night on the matter to which Dr. Cameron called attention, will convince even the most cautious inquirers of the truth that it is easier to send an ironclad to the bottom than to fish her up again. After all the prolonged efforts of the Admiralty, first to raise the Vanguard by themselves, next to get somebody to raise it for them, and lastly to sell the vessel out and out while still at the bottom of the sea, we are yet in some uncertainty as to whether she will ever be seen above water again. The Admiralty, it appears, continued their own operations for raising the ship, which sank in September, 1875, until the December of the same year. They then concluded that, instead of taking a large number of men from the dockyards, it would be better to advertise for offers to raise the ship. 'Several hundred offers were received, some of them being of the wildest and most insane description;' but three were deemed worthy of consideration—those of M. Othon, who offered to raise the ship for £50,000; of Mr. Sowerbutts, who named £140,000; and of Dr. Rutherford, who asked for £150,000. M. Othon's offer was, however, refused, as the Admiralty doubted his ability to obtain the money required, and the other two applicants were invited to reduce their offers—an invitation to which Dr. Rutherford seems to have replied by asking the Admiralty to advance £5,000, and find the ships that would be required in connection with the work.' This proposal, as introducing conditions which the Admiralty could not entertain, was declined, and a subsequent reduction of Dr. Rutherford's terms to £130,000 was found to secure acceptance for his offer, the negotiation was considered closed. It was then determined to advertise the ship for sale as she lay, for a lump sum, and eleven tenders were received. While the advertisement was being drawn up Dr. Rutherford reduced his offer to £100,000, but that was considered too much. He was informed that the vessel would be offered for sale and nothing further has been heard from him. In the meantime Captain Coppin 'thought he had discovered a plan by which men could continue to work at the depth at which the Vanguard was lying,' and if a satisfactory arrangement is not entered into in a few days Mr. Egerton 'will feel disappointed.' That is how the matter stands after a year and a half of negotiation and diving."

A LETTER from St. Petersburg in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the Grand Duke Nicholas has issued an order of the day which is interesting as an indication of the efficiency of the Russian troops on the Pruth. In the middle of last month the Grand Duke ordered one of the cavalry brigades under his command to make a forced march from Kischeneff to Odessa. The brigade, led by the chief of the general staff, and accompanied by a battery of Don Cossacks, left the head-quarters of Kischeneff on the 12th of February, and, after a three days' march, it arrived at Odessa on the 14th at 2 P.M. The length of this march was 176 kilometres, ninety of which were completed on the first day, and the whole distance would have been performed in two days if the weather had not been so unfavourable, the soldiers marching nearly the whole time in a storm of wind, hail, and snow, and on roads slippery with ice. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the troops showed no signs of fatigue, and not a single man fell out. The Grand Duke Nicholas, in the order of the day above referred to, expresses great satisfaction at the result of the experiment, and says that "it is only such troops as these that would be fully equal to the performance of one of the most important tasks of cavalry—namely, that of the rapid attack on the enemy and beat him where they are least expected." The Grand Duke, who has for many years been Inspector-General of Cavalry, is known to be very partial to that arm of the service, and it is believed that if war should break out he will so arrange his strategical manœuvres as to give the widest possible scope for the employment of the large cavalry force under his orders. According to some statistics on serf emancipation which have been published in the *Golos*, there are still 2,000,000 of serfs in Russia, their emancipation not having been effected, either in consequence of the high price of the land, or of their own unwillingness to accept the new state of things. In the eastern provinces of the empire the annual number of emancipated is rapidly diminishing. From 1861 to 1865 it was over 500,000; from 1865 to 1870 350,000, and in 1876 it was only 110,810. The correspondent adds that a vexatious regulation introduced by the Police in the kingdom of Poland during the last insurrection has now been revived. No Polish landowner is allowed to entertain more than five guests in his house at a time and the Police is strictly charged to watch over the execution of this decree.

THE *Leader* says:—

One of two things, either the *Bombay Gazette's* London correspondent is gifted with second sight, or Sir John Strachey's extravaganza was not unpremeditated, but had been foreshadowed so long ago that it was looked for at Home at least a fortnight previous to the publication of his Budget Statement. The letter in question is dated London, March 2nd, and contains this remarkable passage:—"There is no change in the views of the present Government about the necessity of abolishing or reducing the cotton duties as soon as the Indian Exchequer will allow, and I should not be surprised if Sir John Strachey by some administrative act connected not only the famine, but the future Indian Secretary to a similar policy." From this it clearly appears that the Indian Finance Minister is implicated in the machinations of the Manchester mill-owners, to a degree that renders him quite unfit to hold the post that has been entrusted to him. We shall not insult Sir John Strachey by repudiating all notion of impugning his personal honour and perfect good faith. That he is sincere in his political opinions may be accepted as an absolute truism. At the same time his intellect is so Indian in its subtility that the end, like Aaron's rod, swallows up the means. Accident has made him a Finance Minister—Nature intended him for a Jesuit. In the sixteenth century he might have held the fortunes of an Empire in his grasp—in the nineteenth he will let the happiness of India slip through his fingers. It is painfully evident from the context of the above passage that the Indian Budget Statement has been freely canvassed at Home, before being submitted to those whom it directly concerned. The question of the cotton duties, which was to be practically, would be postponed to that of the sugar duties, which have only been retained in consequence of the famine; and it was not improbable that the tariff on Indian sugar might be reduced to the level of that on sugar imported from the Mauritius. Exigencies of the Government would prevent the removal of the duties upon Salt, but in all probability these would be equalized at an early date. The famine, however, stands in the way of all financial progress, so that "instead of remission of taxation we may on the whole find increased burdens." Tobacco is mentioned as "not likely to go scot free," and it must be admitted that an excise upon the fragrant leaf would be a fit accompaniment to a tax upon incomes. Then, we are bidden to prepare for another loan. A suggestion, we are told, comes from "the cotton interest" to the effect that six millions should be borrowed and "repaid out of revenue in six years, thereby leaving a margin for reducing the 5 per cent. duty to 3½ per cent. in the present year, and during the two succeeding years to abolish the entire tariff on cotton goods and yarns." It is not quite obvious from what source the annual repayment of one million sterling, plus interest on the balance, was to be defrayed, nor how any reduction of the cotton duties could be effected, seeing that the entire loan will scarcely prove sufficient to meet the claims that will be made upon it. But is it not a little exasperating that Sir John Strachey's visions of the future" should have been adumbrated in London so long before the slightest glimpse of them could to the people of this country? And was it not an insult to his colleagues that he should have thus publicly unbosomed himself to "the cotton interest," while not a hint was vouchsafed to them of his intention to broach such dangerous and disquieting theories?

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INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWUR, 2ND APRIL.

I REFRAINED from writing to you yesterday, first because it was Easter-day and Sunday, and secondly because I do not care to be associated with the traditional record of the day.

The season here has commenced, but it will be a dull one. There are very few people at Mahableshwur this year. The so-called "heads of society" are absent. Gentlemen, particularly eligible gentlemen, are roasting in the plains, engaged in famine relief works instead of engaging themselves at this delightful place to the fair, the lovely, and the amiable of the human family. We have, to be sure, a Resident Knight, a mofussil judge and a few old uninteresting Indian colonels—(with grievances, of course)—so you may be certain that society composed of these latter flat and unprofitable elements cannot but be dull. Bright eyes and tender hearts have long lost their influences over such battered and blasé fogies.

The natural beauties of Mahableshwur, however, never pall. The hills clad with a brilliant and refreshing verdure, the valleys sunk in deep shade or lit up with dazzling sunshine, the cool and delicious air redolent with the perfume of wild flowers, the perfect quiet that reigns around, are eminently soothing to the troubled and lacerated heart, while from the various Points Nature's wide-spreading picturesque panorama delights the eye and keeps for Mahableshwur a place in the breasts of lovers of the grand and the sublime. It is here that a man with a soul in him can read the book of Nature spread out by Nature's God.

There has been a case of small-pox on the hill, but of the very mildest description. It is not to be wondered at that small-pox should appear here when it is just now prevalent all over the world. No one need be deterred from coming to Mahableshwur on that account. What secures to this sanitarium an immunity from diseases and epidemics, sometimes prevalent in the Sanitaria on the Himalayas, is the fact that during four months in the year it is abandoned to the cleansing effects of a thorough monsoon washing in the shape of 200 or 300 inches of rain, when all the unclean things are carried away, and the place is purified. There are but few visitors from October to February, and the sir retains its healthful and invigorating conditions.

It seems to me that a very considerable fortune would be realised by any man of ordinary expectations if he were to receive all the money expended by Government in experiments, an illustration of which is the cinchona plantation at Poona as well. It is nothing more nor less than a dead failure. The house and the buildings remain, but where is the quinine? The echo of those empty buildings answers, where? Add to this all the money spent by that enthusiast Sir Arthur Cotton on water, and the purchase of the Elphinstone property, and a very neat fortune would be made up.

Men being a working animal must return to the mill to which he is yoked, and your correspondent must leave this beautiful place with sad lingering regrets and a sweet recollection of all its varied and abiding loveliness.

SHORTCOMINGS OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Presuming that the functions of the body cyclept the "Port Trust" is to see to the requirements of the port, and that one of the essentials expected of members on their appointment to it (the Trust) is to have some idea of what those requirements may be, is it not, I would ask, most discreditable (leaving other bunders aside) that no steps have been taken to improve the means of landing at, and embarking from, that most ancient and important place of all—I mean the Town Custom House?

It is not unusual to hear the harbour of Bombay spoken of as the finest natural harbour in the world, and accepting this as a fact, is it not a shame that its few artificial wants in the way of landing accommodation, to make it complete, should be ignored by those who manage (?) its affairs. Surely it is more the province of the Trustees to attend to matters like these in return for the dues levied by them from the shipping and community at large than to expend any energy they may have in a contest for the privilege of landing ships' cargoes.

It will hardly be believed by those who have not experienced the inconvenience, but nevertheless it is a fact that it is no unusual sight, at certain states of the tide, to see persons going afloat from this bunder, having to be carried by coolies from the steps through a quagmire of mud to a canoe, which itself resting on a bed of the same kind, has, in its turn, to be shoved along some distance till it meets with water. Such Sir, are the very primitive means existing for going off from, or landing at the Custom House of, what our local orators are fond of proclaiming as the "Emporium of trade in the East!"

There is yet another point in connexion with this bunder, which I would, in the interest of those whom business compels to frequent it refer, and that is the filthy state of its basin. The effluvia, which rises at low water from the accumulated rubbish of years, is at times overpowering, and must prove injurious to the health of the many who inhale it. The fact that the basin has not been cleaned out for the last fifteen years, and that there is always a population of hundreds of boatmen living about it, will show without further comment, that the nature of the deposit must be vile indeed, and can, as novelists would say, be "better imagined than described."

The Trustees may with impunity carry out their inclination and refuse the public suitable landing accommodation, but they can't dispense with or refuse to adopt sanitary precautions, and the cleaning out of this basin, I submit, comes directly under that head. To the health Officer, then, I would say, "up and at them," and if gentle persuasion fail, other means might be adopted to gain this very desirable object.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN FALSTAFF.

Bombay, 3rd April.

BOMBAY.

THE IMPERIAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—We have been requested to publish the following notice:—"Cutlass drill this evening at 5-15 at the Apollo Bunder; be punctual."

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The third lecture in connection with the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the Session 1876-77 will be delivered at the rooms of the instit

not think any one was aware of the real nature of this disease until March, because the sufferers were of the poorest class, and he had not heard of a single case in which a medical practitioner had been called in.

The Chairman said his remarks were founded on what the Health Officer had stated in his reports. Without wishing to make a mountain out of a mole-hill, he thought Dr. Weir would have shown better judgment if he had brought the matter to their notice gradually instead of frightening them as he did.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Raghunath N Khote called the attention of the Corporation to the fact that there is a balance of Rs. 20 000 in the hands of the Chief Secretary to Government, of the money collected at the time of the Bengal famine, and he suggested that application should be made to Government to apply it to the present emergency.

The Chairman said that money was not subscribed by the Corporation, and they had nothing to do with it.

THE LATE CAPTAIN G. F. HENRY.

On the motion of Mr. Grattan Geary, seconded by Sir Frank Souter, a resolution was passed expressing the deep regret of the Corporation at the untimely death of the first Chairman of the Corporation and late Chairman of the Town Council, Captain G. F. Henry, "who for many years rendered most valuable services to the city of Bombay."

There was no other business.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, March 16)

NEW Russian proposals are being considered by the English Government which it is hoped will lead to peace and the demobilisation of the Russian forces.

General Ignatieff arrives in London to-day (March 16) on a private visit to Lord Salisbury at Hatfield.

The Turkish Government has sent a circular to its representatives abroad, setting forth the steps taken to carry out the promised reforms.

The new Turkish Parliament is announced to meet at Constantinople on Monday, March 19.

The negotiations between the Porte and Montenegro are not proceeding favourably.

Lord Derby in the Upper, and Mr. Bourke in the Lower House, have announced that they hope soon to be able to make a statement on foreign affairs.

The European stock markets have been palpably excited during the past week by rumours as to the approach of peace.

The Duke of Richmond introduced a Burials Bill in the House of Lords on March 13. The measure does not satisfy the Nonconformists.

In the House of Commons there have been some important debates. On Friday, March 2, Mr. C. S Read brought forward a motion in favour of representative county boards, which the Government unexpectedly accepted. On Monday, March 12, the Navy Estimates, amounting to £369,000 less than last year, were brought forward by Mr. Ward Hunt, only one vote, that of the number of men, being taken. On Tuesday, March 13, a motion of Mr. Chamberlain for the introduction of the Gothenburg licensing system was defeated, after a long discussion by 103 to 51 votes. On Wednesday, a Bill limiting the number of public-houses, and restricting the sale of drink by grocers in Scotland, was thrown out by 253 to 90. Last night, March 15, the House of Commons was chiefly occupied with Supply and the Army Estimates.

The Queen, who came up from Windsor on Monday and returned yesterday, held a drawing-room on the former day (March 12) and a levee on March 14. Her Majesty made several appearances in public.

The Prince of Wales attended at a Deaf and Dumb Charity dinner on Tuesday, March 13.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday, March 10, and Tuesday, March 13.

The cattle plague has appeared near Grimsby, but all the beasts attacked were killed immediately.

Sir William Knollys, it is announced this morning, will succeed Sir A. Clifford as Usher of the Black Rod.

There have been several sharp discussions in the German Parliament on the Budget propositions, which have excited a good deal of opposition to Prince Bismarck.

The inhabitants of Metz have protested through M. Bessenson to the German Parliament against the decree banishing French soldiers from Alsace and Lorraine.

Generally the relations between France and Germany are somewhat strained.

By a coalition of Monarchists and Bonapartists, M. Dupuy de Lome has been elected to the French Senate, in the place of the late General Changarnier, over the Republican candidates.

The eleven new Cardinals, including Mgr. Howard, have been formally created by the Pope, who addressing a Consistory on March 12, applauded the attitude of England towards the Catholic Church.

President Hayes' impartial Cabinet appointments have been confirmed by the Senate.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are visiting Sicily.

The funeral of Mr. George Odger in Brompton Cemetery took place on Saturday, March 10. The procession was upwards of 10,000 strong and was very orderly. Eulogistic addresses were delivered at the grave by Professors Beesly and Fawcett.

Lord Marcus Beresford has been committed to take his trial for assaulting a solicitor.

Mr. Watts, R. A., has obtained a divorce from his wife, the popular actress, Miss Ellen Terry.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Colonel W. F. Grant Ben. Ret.; Capt. H. A. C. Plowden, Ben. Ret.; Col. T. Lawie, M.d. Ret.; Lieut. W. H. S. Clarke, Mad. Ret.; Capt. J. A. Gordon, R. N.; the Hon. W. Coventry; Mr. H. Dumbleton, late Ben. C. S.; Baroness Mayer, de Rothschild; Mr. W. H. Wyett, late M. P.; Dr. Alex. Williams; Dep.-Insp.-Gen. A. E. Mackay, M.D.; J. S. Bowerbank, F. R. S.; Lady S. E. Dumaresq.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

(The Times.)

PARIS, MARCH 15.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF has been good enough to inform me to-day that he starts to-morrow morning for London, in response to an invitation from Lord Salisbury, who has intimated to him that he should be happy to receive him at Hatfield-house. I told the General that I congratulated him on his resolution, both for his own sake and that of his cause, seeing that, in spite of all the efforts of Russia to cast on England the responsibility of the situation, nobody would have believed in his object being really a pacific solution if he had not repaired to London. "That is extraordinary," exclaimed the General; I never say anything but the strictest truth, "*y-t arrierepensees* are always attributed to me!" These words led me to ask whether he was actually repairing to London, and I found that he had a right to complain, for he had just told me the exact truth. Lord Salisbury, in fact, has begged *son ami* to visit his seat at Hatfield, and it is not the General's fault if to reach Hatfield he must pass through London. To speak seriously, then, as befits such a subject, General Ignatieff starts for London for the purpose of seconding Count Schouvaloff's efforts and arriving at an understanding. Everything tends to show that understanding will be effected, for it is now only a question of words, the grave question *de fait* having been smoothed over. Whether certain words shall be expunged or retained in the final phrase which I communicated to you two days ago presents no insurmountable difficulty. So true is this that since your publication of that phrase public opinion has appeared calmed and reassured, it not seeming possible that, having reached this point, the definitive understanding can miscarry. This, I think, is the best reply which can be made to the timorous minds who blame the publicity given to this phrase, which I knew of five days before transmitting it, and which I forwarded to you only in order to allay the alarm excited in the public mind by contradictory narratives, emanating even from the lips of General Ignatieff. It is necessary to have seen and heard this eminent diplomatist to understand well to what marvellous facility he dilates on the most varied themes. Let ten callers see him, and to each of them he would relate a new policy, maintaining only some general points, which are for him like fixed flagstaffs, to which he attaches the capricious streamers of his varied narratives. Were the ten unfortunate interviewers on leaving him to compare notes, they would be positively amazed at this inexhaustible versatility which intentionally obscures questions in proportion as it professes to clear them up, and, when it likes, confuses the simplest things with the air of explaining or commenting on them.

"Lord ! to see him bring the eggs out of his hat—ten eggs one after the other, and showing the inside of the hat after each of them ! And then the way he do talk, to be sure—never stops for a moment all the time."

"All this, too, is done in the most naturally unpretentious fashion, without any apparent subtlety, the speaker looking you straight in the face, and with an animation and fluency seeming to exclude all possibility of plan. He willingly states—and these are things which he repeats—that Russia has but one desire and interest—to keep Turkey *dans du coton* because she could have no greater embarrassment than to be forced to intervene and save Turkey from a collapse which would agitate the Russian Empire to its very basis. He always likes saying, and to whoever will listen to him, that England and Russia have only common interests, and that everything which may divide them might be settled in two days and converted into grounds for common friendly action. He also says, and that very frankly, that he has not the slightest diplomatic mission; that the eminent homeopathist, Dr. Hermann, has been treating him admirably during his stay in Paris; but that while coming merely for his health, he wished to show his wife Paris, and that, being here and knowing his master's ideas, he naturally talk politics, and tries to enlighten all with whom he converses. And so on. I will not say that those whom he enlightens in this fashion would do well to consult a political oculist, but he is certainly a man *sui generis*, who could only exist in an age such as this. With the rapidity of present communications, ordinary diplomatists often arrive late, and the impression is already formed when they appear. General Ignatieff has the gift of changing his position rapidly, of changing direction as often as language, and the telegraph serves him admirably to disguise his projects even at a distance, and to arrive after having spread that profound confusion which is so particularly propitious to his kind of talents. By a strange coincidence, Russia alone has the privilege of these meteors of confusion, these comets which light up the diplomatic chaos. Twenty-five years hence Ignatieff will be a Metchikoff more audacious, more flexible, more prompt to change his musket from one shoulder to another. Such men arise in Russia in the midst of a sort of universal silence, in hours of crisis or of supreme resolutions; and when they appear on the scene, that immense Empire obeys only one voice, seems to abandon itself to a single impulse, which is that of those impetuous bearers of a supreme will; and this new Envoy is now giving a fresh proof of the rapidity of his evolutions. He is about to realize what I foreshadowed on Sunday, and by the time these lines appear he will be *en route* for London. How has the change been brought about and why? From Berlin the absurd rumour spread that the presence of the Russian General would inconvenience the British Cabinet. The moment has not yet come to say so; but the simple fact that the Marquis of Salisbury has invited General Ignatieff to visit him at Hatfield shows that the embarrassment of the English Cabinet was only a fable invented to keep the General in Paris. Be that as it may, those who love peace in the first place, and, in any case, those who like open and clear situations, cannot but rejoice over this decision. General Ignatieff is much too able not to know that London is different from Paris, and that the English would not pardon a man for amusing himself by trying to perplex public opinion. He knows that it is the great pride of English statesmen not to employ finesse, and to conform their actions to their maturely-considered words. He goes there, then, with the resolution, the obligation, to speak a simple language, and to make, if he has a sincere desire for peace, all the concessions which are necessary and do not exceed the limit of his powers. It may be considered certain that he will not leave England without having succeeded; for his journey would be a considerable personal defeat if he did not succeed, and he would justify those who allege that they succeed better without his presence. But the immense advantage of this journey is that General Ignatieff is a man of rapid resolutions, that he takes upon him to solve certain questions without his presence would absorb considerable time; and in any case, whether peace or war, Europe will promptly know what is to happen, for once that last stage passed without result, the whole world will see that the hour of violent resolutions has sounded, and that a storm is bursting upon it.

"THE GREAT IGNATIEFF".

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE immense development of the "correspondent system" in the English newspapers of late is in many ways producing mischiefs which, in our opinion, more than counterbalance its profits; but at no time is this so evident as on an occasion like the present. A diplomatist of the stamp of General Ignatieff, charged with —or rather, we beg his pardon, "casually and unofficially employing himself in"—such negotiations as he is at present carrying on, finds new and extensive opportunities for the exercise of the arts which have made him famous. At every foreign capital which he visits he is beset by a crowd of hungry newsmongers eager to gather up and record the lightest word which may fall from his lips, and willing and anxious to repay him for his confidences by any amount of clumsy adulation. The implied contract which is thus carried out is on the face of it a vicious one, and it is only saved from being as thoroughly mischievous in its effects as it might otherwise be by the extreme clumsiness of the adulation to which we have referred. The correspondents who are now repaying General Ignatieff for his information by their admiring criticisms of his diplomatic genius are really doing him much more harm than good. Being for the most part foreigners, and foreigners of a type and class the least able to appreciate English instincts and English character, they select for their ill judged laudations those very qualities in their compatriot sounding informant which Englishmen most despise and distrust. It is not often, however, that they display so amusing an unconsciousness of this as is exhibited by the Paris correspondent of the *Times* this morning. The terms in which this awe-struck interviewer speaks of General Ignatieff really reminds us of nothing so much as the admiration of a yokel at the dexterity of a conjuror at a country fair. "It is necessary," he says, "to have seen this wonderful diplomatist to understand with what marvellous facility he dilates on the most varied themes."

"Let ten visitors see him, and to each of them he would describe a new policy, maintaining only some general points, which are for him like fixed flagstaffs, to which he attaches the capricious streamers of his varied narratives. Were the ten unfortunate interviewers on leaving him to compare notes, they would be positively amazed at this inexhaustible versatility which intentionally obscures questions in proportion as it professes to clear them up, and, when it likes, confuses the simplest things with the air of explaining or commenting on them.

"Lord ! to see him bring the eggs out of his hat—ten eggs one after the other, and showing the inside of the hat after each of them ! And then the way he do talk, to be sure—never stops for a moment all the time."

"All this, too, is done in the most naturally unpretentious fashion, without any apparent subtlety, the speaker looking you straight in the face, and with an animation and fluency seeming to exclude all possibility of plan."

There is "no preparation," for he tells you so, looking you "straight in the face" the while, and speaking with the fluency and animation which are traditional with the professors of his art.

Such is the account of these "wonderful diplomatist" given by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, and such the qualities which he considers wonderful and admirable. They are no novelties to Englishmen, who are accustomed to meet with them in their daily life, though not, it is true, in the higher ranks of diplomacy. But what are we to think of the judgment of a man whom they fill with such simple awe? He answers the question for himself when he goes on to tell his English readers almost in so many words, that General Ignatieff will try a new "dodge" altogether when he gets to England. There will be none of the "fluency and animation," and the dazzling display of "ten policies"—none of the "patter" and "business" of the mountebank, in fact—about the General's behaviour in England. He is "much too able not to know that London is different from Paris, and that the English would not pardon a man for amusing himself by trying to perplex public opinion. He knows that it is the great pride of English statesmen not to employ finesse, and to conform their actions to their maturely considered words [in other words, to tell the truth and keep their promises]. He goes there, then, with the resolution, the obligation, to speak a simple language." No doubt he does. We have no hesitation in believing that in this country General Ignatieff will be simplicity itself. "Butter," as his noble host observed the other day with reference to his political opponents, "will not melt in his mouth" after he reaches our shores. Here he will put off the part of the conjuror at the fair and assume that of "Moses," ready to buy meekly any political "gross of green spectacles" which the English cheap Jacks may offer him as an addition to other remedies for his complaint of the eyes. But the *Times* correspondent is making him but a doubtful return for the information obtained from him by thus frankly acquainting "English statesmen" with the mode in which the General intends to approach them.

THE DIPLOMATIC CRISIS.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

FROM a variety of sources we are able to gather pretty confidently what those proposals are which Count Schouvaloff brought to London on Saturday. What they seem to be, what they amount to, may be set forth in a few words. They affect to be a concession to the English objection to any undertaking on her own part to coerce Turkey into reform, or to sanction the employment of force either now or at any future time by other Powers. We are told that "it has been fully ascertained that the British Government would not bind itself to coerce the Porte, either now or at the end of any fixed or of any indefinite term. This condition has therefore been abandoned by Russia as impossible of admittance." Impossible it should be, though why Russia should take credit for "abandoning" that condition can only be understood by those who concede to her a more right to embroil the whole world for the sake of "protecting" the Christian populations of Turkey. It seems, however, that since we are mercifully relieved from the acceptance of that condition, "the chief difficulty in the way of an agreement has been removed." All that we are now asked to do is to join the other Powers in an agreement to this effect:—The demands of the Conference (not, perhaps, including a Commission of supervision, the nomination of Christian governors, &c.?) are to be formulated in a protocol. This protocol is to be signed by all the Great Powers and then presented to the Porte. If the Porte consents to precede their signatures with its own, good: by so much the more will it be binding. In any case, the protocol is to be backed by an agreement among the Powers, engaging them, in the event of its demands not appearing to be fulfilled at some time undetermined to come to an understanding as to what is to be done.

In order to comprehend the meaning of this proposal, in order to make a just estimate of what its effect will be, it is most important to bear in mind that conclusion; the Powers are to engage to consider what is to be *done* if it cannot be had they are asked simply to agree upon what shall be said to the Ottoman Government, what fresh representations shall be made to the Sultan, if and when they seem not to have carried out the proposals of the Conference—how to take the shape of formal demands. And, if so, it is only binding ourselves to the truth to say, as said of Prince Gortschakoff's new proposal, that "it does not contain any engagement to use coercion in any form." It may be conceivable, though the conception is beyond the grasp of our own imagination, that Russia is so anxious to demobilize her troops that she will be content with an engagement to talk matters over by-and-by, if it seems necessary to admonish the Porte anew. But it would be manifestly absurd to place that interpretation on her offer as it is now presented to the world. Undoubtedly, what is sought for is an agreement to consider what is to be done—*i. e.*, what particular measures of coercion should be used in aid of exhausted admonition and fruitless counsel. And the question is, whether we can enter into such an agreement—which is nothing more nor less than a bridge for Russia, but a bye-lane by which England may sneak out of her difficulties about coercing or allowing coercion, only to be confronted with them at the other end of it.

And surely it is a consideration of grave moment how soon she may be confronted with them. It is said to be one of the merits of this proposal that no time is to be named for reviewing the condition of the Turkish Empire. Since one year was thought to be too brief a period of grace, it is now intended, as another "concession," that Turkey shall have an unlimited time to fail in,—and (at the same time) that the Powers shall be under no restraint from interference at any moment. That is to say, before we accept this proposal, let us bind ourselves to consider what is to be done should Turkish reforms appear hopeless; and the chances are that the period of "reconsideration" will arrive before half the Russian army has had time to move homeward.

At the time we go to press, the negotiation between the Russian and English Governments stands at this point. The Russian proposal has not been rejected. For many reasons small and great, it is incumbent on her Majesty's Ministers to take into consideration any plan, pretending to be made interests of peace, that may be laid before them. And since it seems possible to make of these proposals a basis of agreement, as such they have been accepted. But they have not been accepted unconditionally. We shall hear that the English Government while consenting to do all that lies in their power to come to an understanding on the basis of Prince Gortschakoff's suggestions, see that it is necessary to amend them in more particulars than one. The next step is to specify these particulars, and to discover whether the Russian Government can agree to allow to their draft protocol to be amended in the sense proposed by her Majesty's Ministers.

As to what may be the scope of these proposed amendments we have no information. But it is only reasonable to infer that they have certain objects in view which under all circumstances we are bound to safeguard. The first of these is, the maintenance of the policy which has all along been pursued, which has been insisted upon in a dozen despatches, and which has lately been formally and emphatically declared to both Houses of Parliament: the policy, namely, of neither pledging this country to anything that can be construed into an agreement to interfere by force in the domestic government of Turkey, or of admitting the right of any other Power to mediate by coercion between the Ottoman Government and its Christian subjects. This policy has been deliberately adopted as the only safe one; and it has so far been maintained strongly and consistently under heavy pressure. Moreover, it is a policy which even in the excited times through which we have lately passed no considerable section of any party in England has dissented from. And we take it for granted that if the abandonment of that policy is in fact (no matter how ingeniously the sense of the stipulation is slurred over) the condition that Russia really insists upon as the price of relief from her threats of war, it will not be conceded. For our own part, we protest against the weak and self-deceiving doctrine that it is possible to surrender and yet to hold by that policy through some ingenious use of diplomatic verbiage. If it is thought expedient at this juncture to give the Russians a right to say that we abandon the principle of non-interference as the price of demobilization, let us do so in a straightforward and candid way. The Russian armies are not drawn up on the coast of Kent; and even if they were, there would still be no reason why English Ministers should depart from an honourable tradition of open and direct dealing with our neighbours, or why we should consent to disguise submission to terms of peace under wordy pretences of *non*-submission, as if we were children or Chinese.

Not that we have any reason whatever to suppose that her Majesty's Ministers are likely to fall into this error. We do not believe either that they will abandon the policy upon which the whole course of their conduct hitherto has been based, or that, if they feel constrained to do so, they will disguise surrender beneath any pretence (however liberally accorded) of still holding what they plainly give up. Of course, if they Russian Government does not insist upon stipulations which in fact amount to an admission of the right of interference in the internal administration of Turkey (and we are assured by some of the friends of Russia that they do nothing of the kind), the great difficulty in the way of the protocol is definitely removed. The English Government have before them, in that case, a comparatively easy task, and one which in all likelihood they can take up and carry through without danger to English interests or discredit to English diplomacy. But we are constrained to say that no account of the protocol that has yet appeared gives countenance to the assertions made on its behalf. On the contrary, everything we hear tallies with the following account of the "final formula" of the protocol:—"The Signatory Powers of the present final protocol declare that they reserve the power of deliberating hereafter on *the mode of action* which it behoves them to adopt should the Ottoman Government not conform to the *obligations imposed on it* by the adoption of the reforms and modifications contained in the present final protocol." Now, it seems to us that the science of juggling with words has resources never yet dreamed of if this language does not signify that under certain most probable circumstances armed interference on Turkish territory may be resorted to. To bind ourselves under that form of agreement would be to reverse the whole course of English diplomacy up to the present hour.

And now we should like to ask one question. Why should not the Russian Government be called upon to demobilize as a condition preliminary to the acceptance of the protocol as a working agreement? Not only should disarmament be made a condition of signing any such protocol as now lies before the English Government, but disarmament should be a first condition. Otherwise, there will be no security whatever that the end we all have in view, the purpose which alone justifies any further meddling in the matter, will be carried out. The case appears to us a perfectly clear one. If this protocol, amended by any conceivable exercise of "dexterous penmanship," is signed by the Great Powers, Russia will be placed in the position she has all along striven for. The right of action against Turkey as between the Government and its Christian populations will have been sanctioned, and Russia will be able to regard herself as the "mandataire" of Europe. In that capacity, half a million of soldiers will not be necessary for the coercion of Turkey—occupation of Bulgaria, for instance—always at the cost as mandataire of Europe. Half that number, one-third of it, would suffice; and while the rest could be called home at such speed as appeared convenient, a little army would still remain on the frontiers for months to come. For the retirement of an army 500 000 strong is never a matter of weeks. Meanwhile, Turkey would not disarm; Russia would have no relief whatever from the protocol. On the contrary, her difficulties might be indefinitely increased from the moment of signature. For, as we have repeatedly pointed out (and not a word of objection has yet been raised to the reasonableness of this exposition), the Panslavist seizers who hitherto have worked to such purpose, either by favour of the Russian Government or in spite of it, would crowd all their incendiary efforts into the next few months—*i. e*, while yet the Russian forces are on the frontier. The probability is, therefore, that the Turkish Government would find itself exposed to more embarrassment than ever. There would be a greater probability of Mussulman exasperation, a greater danger of "risings" here, of outrages there, of massacres in another place. And then what would happen? We ask our readers to turn that question over in their minds, and answer it according to the teachings of the past and the workings of their own common-sense. Hopes had bette:- be left out of the calculation.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

ON Friday, March 2, Sir Douglas Forsyth, C. B., K. C. S. I., read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, London, entitled "The Progress of Trade with Central Asia," Sir Rutherford Alcock presided. We have already published the paper and part of the discussion on it; we now publish the concluding portion of the discussion:—

Sir Walter Trevelyan said it was apparent that a very considerable trade was carried on through Nepaul with Thibet, before the irruption of the Ghoorkas; and no improvement was it considered that Warren Hastings sent one or two embassies to establish relations. Any investigations that might now be made with the view of opening up that trade ought, therefore, to go back at least 100 years, when the trade was opened and when our predecessors thought a great deal of it and thought also that it might be a great deal improved. One other matter he might mention. When making his inquiries at Delhi as to the trade across the North-West Frontier he inquired whether any Russian articles were there, and he was told that the spangles sold in the bazaar were manufactured by the natives from flattened copper-wire imported from Russia. Whether that was so or whether they were made in Birmingham he could not tell. (Laughter.)

The Chairman said they had listened to a very valuable paper, but it must have suggested itself immediately to every mind that the question under discussion was not only the progress of trade in Central Asia, but also the capacity of that trade, because they could form no conception of the value of the trade by that which at present existed, but must cast the eyes forward into the future and see what materials there were for a larger trade than had hitherto been carried on. There were two great obstacles to the trade. The physical geography of the country was an enormous difficulty, because whichever way they attempted to move, either through the valleys of Kashmir or through the passes to Yarkund, or whether they went by Darjeeling (the route which he agreed was the easiest) to Thibet, the chief obstacles were enormous physical difficulties to overcome; and of course physical difficulties meant, not only obstruction to the interchange of goods, but the limitation of the quantity, and therefore any large trade was impossible; but on the other hand what was a still more important and a still greater difficulty to overcome was the political objections to which allusion had been made. All who had any knowledge of Central Asia and the political state of the country were perfectly aware that there were two great enemies there to any advance from India for the trade in which we were so much interested. One of these enemies was Russia; but we must not certainly under-estimate on her for doing what she was doing according to her lights, and not on the most advanced nation, as they believed, the Ameicans, were also doing. She, no doubt, knew that in order to preserve to herself the trade of those regions she must have protection, because she must have known that they could not compete with Manchester and Birmingham; but so long as the Russians had the political power and could stop all access to that region as they and the Chinese together had done hitherto, it was in vain that Manchester and Birmingham and Bradford could hope entirely to shut out all Russian trade, if they had a trade there. Their attention had been directed to how far that difficulty might be overcome by influencing China. Now China, in her own way, was protective as Russia. China, it was true, admitted of a very fair tariff for maritime trade in consequence of treaties following on disastrous wars to them. We had no reason to complain on that ground; but then it must be remembered it was done under compulsion and not from conviction, for if the Chinese had the power to-morrow, they would shut out trade by a protective tariff as certainly as Russia did, but they did not do it at once because they were not able to go to war against European Powers. But when we come to the land frontiers, where the Russian stretched in the same line with us as with Russia for some thousands of miles and carried on a tributary trade with Thibet, Nepaul, and the other countries up to Afghanistan all these were merely tributary States, and if China chose to do so she could place barriers at once, and if we could not make peace through Nepaul to Bokhara, Thibet and Sikkim, unless Russia was in actual possession of the whole of those States, Russia would have to bear a competition which would then be from the Chinese and Birmingham. Well, as to how far it might be possible for our mission from Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office. to obtain some success in that direction, this was scarcely the place to speak of that point, and that subject would take a longer time to discuss than he now had at command. There was a great and most important step made by Sir Thomas Wade, and in making his late convention he had obtained a political concession, in consequence of the miserable affair at Yunan, that trade should be established across the Burmese frontier, Burmah being tributary to China; and further, he had obtained a promise of commerce through Thibet to India. Nothing could be more important than the success Sir Thomas Wade had had in his late negotiation. He had broken down the barrier in this direction; but it was only carrying out the same principle which the Chinese had allowed in the case of Russian trade along their frontier, and they could not with any consistency deny to others the advantages they had given to Russia. The only argument of Russia was her strength on the frontier; and England was not so strong. This would be for the question would be met, but he (Sir Rutherford) thought the time was come when we should insist on the same advantages being granted to us. A very propitious step had been taken in that direction already, and he was not without hope that it would be pushed further. Still there were some points of the subject full of interest. One thing must have struck everyone very much—viz, that in this progress of trade it was not Europeans that had been pushing on the trade so much as the natives who had pushed on the trade with Europeans, and whether they were Chinese, Affghans, or Nepaulese, they only wanted to be allowed to push their way; and without our moving a step, if the barriers were removed, they would come to us and we need not go to them. He had not much confidence in sheep as beasts of burden, though they were useful in the Thibetian mountains; but the natives would find the means to reach us. What was required then was not the removal of physical obstacles which was far beyond our power, but to bring up the Railway to Darjeeling, and after that we had only to remove the political obstacle and we should get abundance of trade with Central Asia without stirring a step beyond that. It only showed the importance of every effort being made with all the power and influence of Great Britain, to bring that influence to bear on the Power that stopped the road, not so much against our going to them, as against their coming to us. With regard to competition, we should always have to fight the same battle so far as Russia is concerned. Our only hope would be to get the lion's share of the trade with these half-civilised tribes. It was in vain we said to Russia, "Let us have a fair trial." She could see no fairness in it, as she would be entirely overmatched; and she did not intend to have such a trial. He might attach no small importance to this question, since England's own children were going in for protection because they saw the advantage of shutting out Manchester and Birmingham; but it was in China, and in the great field of Africa, opening out day by day perceptibly,—it was in Turkey which was not yet under Russia, that we must look for the prosperity of our manufactures and the increase of our trade. Therefore it was of importance that we should not be shut out of Central Asia, whilst some other European Power should rush in, and at all events it would not be done without effort and they were indebted to Sir Douglas Forsyth for drawing attention to the important issues and the obvious means by which we might prevent what would be a mortal injury to us if we should be shut out from extending our commercial activity to those countries.

Sir Douglas Forsyth, in reply, said that when he undertook to read this paper he was under the same impression as Mr. Cassels that Russia was beating us hand over hand in the trade with Central Asia, but on investigation he found it was not so. His authority was not only Mr. Schuyler but Mr. Wallis and several other trustworthy informants. He was glad to find that our trade had increased to a greater extent than he had anticipated. He had said little in his paper as to the future, and the removal of obstacles, as it was a delicate subject; but he thought it best to draw attention to the prominent fact that the trade had doubled in ten years without any pains having been taken to push it, and if the people of those countries saw the necessity of getting our goods they would come to us. All that was wanted was peace. Sir W. Trevelyan had said that Russia would find it a losing game to give up protection. Bismarck had made a similar remark, but while the grass was growing the steed was starving, and if they drove the trade out it would be difficult to get it there again. As to the best route he had not yet sufficient information on that point, but it would probably be by the old historical route between China and Constantinople. On a German map a line of railway had been drawn across the Caucasus, to Teheran and then to Kashsar, but it was easy to draw a line like that on a map which did not contain any mountains. (Laughter.) There were, however, a few little difficulties in the way. However if a line was made in that direction it would be the best one for our trade to take.

A vote of thanks to Sir D. Forsyth for his paper, and to Sir Rutherford Alcock for presiding, terminated the discussion.

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